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B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
† CLYDE	4000	C. T. Denny	28th "
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B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
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Bombay, 1st May, 1898.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
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POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,233	16th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.

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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	26th May 1898.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
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FOR KURRACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "AMRA," 535 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 19th May, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 19th May, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 20th May, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

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A Steamer	5,264	30th May.

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YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrando	2nd Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	2nd June, 1898

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HUNTER'S DEODORISING TANT	,,	cwt.	7	0
SOLUBLE DISINFECTING FLUID	,,	gallon.	3	8
CRESOLINE	,,	,,	3	8
PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY	,,	lb.	3	8
MANGANESE BINOXIDE	,,	cwt.	40	0
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BURNETT'S FLUID	,,	gallon.	6	0
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH	,,	cwt.	160	0
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Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		6	0
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5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS-) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.
1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhmas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Majo
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvath Bridge.
3. The Heaven's box.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS, RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

"Your publisher sent me your book (beautifully printed and I have been reading it in wonder at the immensity of reading which must have gone to it, and the labour of arrangement and the whole body of thought and industry in its composition.'

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BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

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BRANCHES:—
London—R. King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. K. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REID, MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... " 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

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CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board.

C. R. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,258
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,120
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld., Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad advance	700	1,000	Half yearly 1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	21,500 / 1,345	1,100	all	Nil	490
Anglo-Indian			00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Ballarpur (S. & W. Co., Ld. (Belgary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	620
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	390
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,600
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	770
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	70
Dolaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	530
Georia Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	575
Gurri m b hoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	500xd
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	460
Empress	3,100	500	500	dvd 25	550
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	565
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	900
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	475xd
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,080
Indo-China Manufactur ing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	635
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	dvd Rs.20	240
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	207 1-2
Jewraj Balkoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	450
Khandelish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	95
Khatao Mac kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	675
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	232
Lord Reay Mig	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,002 1-2
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,400
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,410
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	2070
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	400
Oriental	6,732	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Presidency Mills, Co.(Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	830
Rajpur Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	840
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	2020
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	295
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.124	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	00
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	615
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	50
Venishunker Lukhm ji shunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500xom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	675
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	25
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	..

PRESS COMPANIES

[illegible]				Yearly	
Asoat	200	1,250	1,250	75	115
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowanigar City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broale Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	15	15
Calcutta	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Hartvey and Sabapathy	150	8,500	500	*25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	450	dvd Rs40	355xd
Khangaum	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	140
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mohanlal Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mercantile	300	500	500	55	70
Mofussil Co.	900	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Muir Mill	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	3374
Munmar M	400	250	250	15	265
New Berar	90	500	500	dvd Rs45	570
New Indian	42,00	125	125	dvd Rs 16	1674
Prince of Wales, abapathy (Bellary)	150	500	...	20	400xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	7	375
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	585
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	72,000	750	50	490
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	250	250	Nil.	7
Volkart	37	200	all	12	200xd
		600		10 dvd Rs60	1,090

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	295
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,335
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	68
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,225
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 pr. ct.	300
Empire of India Life A, Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	477 1-2
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	494
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	168
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	26 1-2

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-8
China Leaf	,,	24-5
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	24-6
Do. do. new	,,	24-4
Australian, bar Gold 100	,,	24-7
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-5
Sovereigns	,,	15-3
Do. Dragons	,,	15-2
Bar Silver 17	,,	70-8
Do. 17½	,,	70-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 4-57m., 5-29a. Low water, 10-46m.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Maratha left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Knight Errant entered, and the steamer Imperialist left the dock yesterday.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Dr. Richards has reported to the police the theft of a bicycle, of the value of Rs. 250, from Carnac Bunder.

GIRGAUM MISSION.—A magic lantern lecture on "Oxford" will be delivered at 6-30, this evening, at the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, by Lieut.-Colonel Freeman.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—There will be the usual Yachts' Handicap and Tomtit Class races sailed to-morrow (Saturday), starting at 4 and 4-15 p.m., respectively.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 5, viz., 1s. 4d. per rupee.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.—The annual Bandora Railway Travellers' Mass will be celebrated, on Sunday, in the Chapel of Our Lady of Mount, Bandora Hill. The Revd. Fr. Altoff, S. J., Vicar of St. Peter's, will preach, and the St. Victor's Band will be in attendance.

BURGLARY AT THAKORDWAR ROAD.—Jetha Vardichund, a Marwari, having his shop at Thakordwar Road, has reported to the police that some time during the night of the 10th instant his house was broken into, the lock on the door having been wrenched off, and gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 169, were stolen from a box.

BURNT WITH BOILING TAR.—Gainoo Kondiba, a Hindu, with the aid of another man, was carrying a caldron of boiling tar on a bamboo pole along Pydhownie Road, on Wednesday afternoon, when the man tripped and fell, overturning the caldron, the contents of which severely burnt his body. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained under treatment.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Old Berlin — Von Blon
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Um's Gluck — Suppe
Selection	The Geisha — Sidney Jones
Fantasia	Dodo — Metzler
Fantasia	The Goldbeetles Soiree — Kling
Valse	The Dancing Girl — Coote

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL INJURY TO A CART-DRIVER.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Nana Krishna, a Hindu cart-driver, aged sixty years, residing at Chandanwady. About twenty days ago, in the evening, deceased, together with a labourer, was unloading his cart of bales of cloth at Ganeshwady. Two of the bales had already been removed, and as deceased was lifting up a third one it slipped out of his hand and the right wrist was hurt by the iron band round the bale. Deceased applied some household remedies to the injured wrist, and appeared to be doing well until about Friday last, when lock-jaw set in and he was unable to swallow any food. On the following day he was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the tetanic spasms continued with severity, and he died at half-past 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Consolee Sir Sion charged Toolsia Tookaram with assaulting Ramia Manaji, a dock-labourer. The complainant stated that on Wednesday night while he was sleeping on some cotton bales lying in the Prince's Dock, the accused came up and rousing him from his sleep charged him with stealing his (accused's) pyran. On the complainant denying the charge, the accused gave him a sound beating, and with a blow of the fist knocked out one of his teeth. The police step in charge of the case deposed that he saw both the complainant and accused engaged in a fight and freely exchanging blows. He did not see any injury being done to complainant's tooth. The accused said in his defence that he was drunk at the time, and, as far as he knew, the complainant was the aggressor. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, reduced the offence to one of disorderly behaviour, and fined the man Rs. 5.

A PICK-POCKET AT A LEVEL-CROSSING.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Buchoo Mahadoo alias Succaram Urjoon, a Hindu, aged twenty years, having a record of six previous convictions against him, was charged at the instance of Superintendent Lee Smith with stealing a purse containing Rs. 7-2-6 from the pocket of one Vithal Ganesh, a Hindu cook. On Monday morning, complainant went to see a friend of his at the Elphinstone Road. While on his way back to his house, he arrived at the Elphinstone Road level-crossing. As the train was about to pass through the level-crossing the gates had been closed, and a large crowd of people had collected. Complainant stood near the crowd and took out his watch to see what time the train would take in passing through the level-crossing. Whilst complainant's attention was absorbed in counting minutes and seconds, the accused, who was standing behind him, put his hand in complainant's pocket, but before he could remove the purse containing the money the complainant seized him. Accused struggled to get free, but before he could effect his escape a policeman doing duty at the corner, noticing the affair, went up and arrested him. Accused denied the charge, but admitted the previous record. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF A MARRIED WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Thakordwar Road, touching the death of Saraswatee, a Hindu woman, aged sixteen years, wife of one Gujanund Sumbhoo, formerly a proof corrector in a printing office, but at present unemployed. The deceased had been very weak in consequence of a miscarriage, which occurred on the 2nd instant, and she seemed to be out of her mind. On Tuesday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the husband went out, and when he returned about three hours after he missed the deceased from the house. He searched for her in the neighbourhood, but failed to find her, and on the following day made a report to the police. About 11 o'clock, on Wednesday night, one Naroo Govind, residing in the same chawl as deceased, husband that as he was drawing a bucket of water from the well at the back of the chawl the bucket came in contact with something which might be the body of the deceased. Upon this Gujanund, in company of some neighbours, went to the well, and on looking in with the aid of a lamp, noticed the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water. The police were informed, and the body was removed out of the well. There were no marks of violence upon it. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—At a special meeting of the Cooria Municipality, held in the Municipal Office, last week, Mr. Nilkant Vinayek Joshi was elected chairman of the managing committee, Cooria Municipality, for the quarter ending 30th June next.—An entertainment was given in honour of the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, L. M., J. P., of Bombay, by Mr. Ganesh Krishna Apte, B. A., C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Thana District, in Sheth Madhavdas' new buildings, at Nawapada, on Saturday last. Several of the principal residents of Thana were invited to attend the entertainment. Suitable speeches were made by Mr. Telang and others on the occasion. There was singing of Gavayas, and a theatrical performance was given by the boys of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School, and the party dispersed late at night.—Mr. Vasudev Shivaji Nabar, District Deputy Collector and First-class Magistrate of the Bhewndi Division, has committed Dajee Narayan, a Parbhoo karkun, belonging to the Court of Subordinate Judge of Bhewndi, to take his trial before the Sessions Judge of Thana, for misappropriating Rs. 70, of Government money, which was in his charge. The hearing of the case will take place on the 7th proximo. —It is stated that the residents of Thana who left for the surrounding villages on account of the plague in February last, will be permitted by the plague authority to return to their houses in the native town on and after the 15th instant.—It is under contemplation by the Thana Municipality to erect permanent jhowli huts in the place of the present temporary sheds, as observation camp, near the Thana railway station, for the forthcoming monsoon. A Maratha woman named Goorvin, died of plague in Mahagiri Street. There are only six persons under observation in the Thana Segregation Camp to-day. The thermometer readings ranged from 86 to 93 degrees in the shade yesterday.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.—Our correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—Mr. T. D. Fry, the Sessions Judge, pronounced judgment in the case of Imperatrix vs. Patel Tejaji and two others, in which he convicted all three accused of causing simple hurt by branding the complainants with a dangerous weapon, under section 324, and of wrongfully confining the complainant Bhaiji and Bai Gala, for the purpose of extorting money under section 347 of the Indian Penal Code. All the accused were therefore sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years and three months each. Messrs. Manibhai Bhagubai and H. B. Gandevia appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Varajrai for the defence.—Mr. Hormusji Jamsetji Antia was entertained at a dinner-party on the occasion of his transfer to Mahim as Mamlatdar of that place, on Saturday night, by the members of the Ahmedabad Parsi Club. Khan Bahadur Jehangir Pestonji Vakil, who was called to the chair, spoke at great length as to the abilities and popularity of Mr. Antia as a Magistrate. A suitable reply having been made by Mr. Antia, the gathering dispersed about midnight, after the usual distribution of flowers and pan.—Mr. Pranjivandas Parbhudas Dalal, F. C. E., took charge of the office of Secretary to the Municipality of Ahmedabad, on Monday last. Mr. Pranjivandas possesses excellent testimonials from the municipal authorities of Surat. Mr. Pranjivandas formerly occupied high posts in Native States, as he was once the Dewan of Lunawada and Naeb-Dewan and Durbar Vakil of the Edar State.—At the last general meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality, it was resolved unanimously that honorary auditors should be appointed to audit municipal accounts, instead of stipendiary ones. This resolution will effect a saving of Rs. 300 per year. The auditors elected will hold their office for three months only. The auditors appointed for the present quarter are Messrs. Ardesir Kavasji Karanjavala and Narsilal Revadas.—Mr. J. Melormack, Inspector of Factories in Gujerat, is appointed Special Inspector of Factories in Ahmedabad, where there are at present twenty-five spinning and weaving mills working in the city and its suburbs, besides the factories for manufacturing glass, ice, copper and brass vessels, and other large industries.—The Anand quarantine camp will be abolished from the 1st of June, and henceforth all the districts and municipalities will have their own camps to prevent the importation of plague in their talukas. It is said that the cost to the Government of maintaining the quarantine camp at Anand amounted to Rs. 5,000 per month.—The Chaklasi rioters are now being tried by Rao Bahadur Becharlal Jivanlal at Kaira on charges of murder, culpable homicide, grievous hurt, and rioting. Bhagal Ranchord Motdi, the principal instigator, will be tried on the same charges separately. Mr. Desaibhai Kalidas, the Government Prosecutor of Kaira, conducts the prosecution there.—The weather is a little changed since the last week. The mornings and evenings are delightfully cool, and the thermometer teadings vary from 98 to 103 degrees.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Forbes Street, Mr. S. M. Moses presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

Your directors beg to submit the audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1897. In doing so they regret to say that the past year's working of the mill was not so satisfactory as in previous years. Owing to the plague and other causes the mill was working with short hands for some time. The consuming markets were dull and sales were only meagre. Under the circumstances the company's operations result-ed for the year in a net profit of Rs. 36,451-9-2 including the balance of Rs. 15,124-3-10 brought over from previous year's account. And your directors recommend to appropriate the same as under:—To be carried to insurance fund account Rs. 1,000, to be paid to the shareholders a dividend of Rs. 20 per share on 2,000 shares free of income tax Rs. 40,000,—total Rs. 41,000; and balance of Rs. 25,451-9-2 be carried over to next year's account. Owing to the increased stock of manufactured goods your directors thought it advisable to insure the stock to the extent of a lakh of rupees more than last year, and the whole of the company's property is insured for Rs. 22,15,000, divided as under:—Mill buildings Rs. 1,70,000, mill machinery Rs. 7,50,000, stock of raw and manufactured goods Rs. 12,95,000,—total Rs. 22,15,000. The directors record with deep regret the sad death of one of their colleagues, Mr. Jehangheer Hormusjee, who had been a director of the company since its formation. The Hon. Mr. Vijbhookandas Atmaram was invited by the directors to join the board, and his appointment will have to be confirmed. Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas and Hon. Mr. Vijbhookandas Atmaram, two of the directors, retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint two auditors for the year ending 31st December 1898 and to fix their remuneration.—FLORA SASSOON, Director.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, said: As you had the report in your hands for some days, I presume you will take it as read. I am sorry the dividend is not so large as we could wish, but taking into consideration the difficult times we have been passing through it must be considered satisfactory. We had hoped that the long spell of the cessation of marriages amongst the Hindus would be broken, but the plague has disappointed us. It has, however now reached a vanishing point, when I hope to see a better state of affairs prevail. The famine, one of the elements which retarded our progress, has happily disappeared; and we have now a bumper crop of all food grains, and the agriculturists are reaping a harvest by obtaining good prices for their produce from the exporters, and I trust to see India again prosperous, which will be conductive to the interest of our mill, as people can then afford to indulge in the luxury of wearing silk apparel.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 20 per share, free of income-tax, was declared. The appointment made by the board of the Hon. Mr. Vijbhucundas Atmaram as a director was confirmed. Mr. Dyabhoy Tapidas and the Hon. Mr. Vijbhucundas Atmaram, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Jamnadas Parmanandas and Furdoonjee A. C. Furdoojee were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the president, directors, secretaries and treasurers, mill manager, and other officers of the company for their able management of the company's affairs. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA LAWN TENNIS HANDICAPS.

SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND.

G A Watson	+ 15	beat	H G W Meikle	— 15	
W P Pechey	+ 1-2 15	do	C H S Boggs	Scratch	
R Reid	+ 1-2 15	do	R T Wilson	+ 1-2 15	
H Andrews	+ 15	do	L W Richards	+ 15	
P F Fischer	— 30	do	E R Jardine	+ 15	
W Reid	— 30	do	E F Nicholson	+ 30	
W D Graham	+ 1-2 30	do	C E Dunford	+ 1-2 15	
Major T Jones	+ 1-2 15	do	R McLaren	+ 1-2 30	
Garwood	+ 15	do	T L Roberts	+ 1-2 15	
Revd R M Gray	+ 1-2 15	do	A F Williamson	+ 1-2 15	
A Froom	+ 1-2 15	do	J H Robinson	+ 1-2 .0	
J Sheepshanks	+ 15	R A Don	— 15	L Stansfield	+ 15
W L Firth	— 1-2 30	and G G S Forsyth			× 1-2 15 had byes

SECOND ROUND.

Watson	beat	Pechey
Andrews	do	R Reid
W Reid	do	Fischer
Graham	do	Jones
Gray	do	Garwood
Sheepshanks	do	Don
Stansfield	do	Froom
Forsyth	do	Firth

THIRD ROUND.

Andrews	beat	W Reid
Watson	do	Sheepshanks
Graham	do	Gray
Stansfield	do	Forsyth

FOURTH ROUND.

Andrews	beat	Evetson
Stansfield	do	Graham

FINAL ROUND.

Andrews	beat	Stansfield

DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

E F Nicholson and R Reid	—1-2 30	beat	R M Gray and R L Wilson	—1-2 30	
C E Durnford and W Reid	—15	beat	W R Pechey and A Froom	—1-2 30	
A F Williamson and L Stansfield	+15	beat	R A Don and Learoyd	+1-2 15	
L W Richards and H G W Meikle	+1-2 15	beat	I Sheepshanks and J C Brooks	—15	
Garwood and W D Graham	+1-2 30	A K Green and P F Fischer	—30	C H S Boggs and H A Andrews	+1-2 15
G A Watson and Turner Jones	scratched had byes				

SECOND ROUND.

Nicholson and R Reid	beat	Durnford and W Reid
Richards and Meikle	do	Williamson and Stansfield
Garwood and Graham	do	Green and Fischer
Boggs and Andrews	do	Watson and Jones

THIRD ROUND.

Boggs and Andrews	beat	Nicholson and R Reid
Garwood and Graham	do	Richards and Meikle

FINAL.

Boggs and Andrews	beat	Garwood and Graham

COMPARED with the corresponding period of 1897 the first four months of the present year show an increase of over 6 3-4 lakhs in the earnings of the East Indian Railway.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 10th May were published in Yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 9th May 9 feet 7 inches against 12 feet on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crops has been almost completed. Adawah crops are flourishing. Preparations and sowings for the ensuing kharif season are progressing. Fodder is scarce in Kohistan. Prices of food grains are steady.

Shikarpur.—River 6 feet 6 inches against 7 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Threshing of rabi crops continues. Locusts appeared in two talukas, but caused no damage. Fodder in sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of rabi crops continues in seven talukas and has been completed in five. Preparations for the ensuing kharif season are progressing in six talukas. The cattle are in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Harvesting of rabi crops has been almost completed. Fodder is sufficient. Prices of wheat, jowari and bajri have risen by 10, 8 and 4 chataks respectively per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Batai and threshing of rabi crops continue in some places. Standing crops are in fair condition except in two taiukas, where they have been injured by rust and high winds. Fodder is sufficient.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 7th May 1898.—Land is being prepared for the next season. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of jowari is 17 seers, of bajri 16 seers, of wheat 10 seers 8 totals, and of rice, second sort, 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Preparation of land for the ensuing kharif season continues. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The price of maize in Godhra has fallen from 20 to 21 seers per rupees.

Broach.—Cotton picking has been completed. Land is being prepared for the next season. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—Picking of cotton has been completed. Preparation of land for the next season is in progress. Fodder supply is sufficient and the condition of the agricultural stock is good. Prices of jowari and bajri have risen.

Nasik.—Threshing of rabi crops is in progress throughout the district. Lands are being prepared for the ensuing kharif season in some talukas. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices are stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm from 4th to 8th and 2° warm on 9th and 10th. Vapour in air excessive on 4th, 9th and 10th, and normal from 5th to 8th. Wind normal throughout the week. Rain 0·01 inch on 9th.

Thana.—Rab-burning is in progress. Repairs to field embankments have been commenced. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of rice, second sort, in seers per rupee are Kalyan, 10 1-2 at Vada and Mokhada, 10 3-4 at Umbargaon and Murbad, 10 1-2 at Mahim, 10 at Thana, Dahanu and Bassein, 9 3-4 at Bhiwndi and 9 at Shahapur.

Kolaba.—Rab-burning and repairing of embankments of fields are in progress. The price of rice at Alibag is 10 seers 37 tolas per rupee. The price of rice has risen at Uran by 55 tolas while it has fallen at Mahad by 40 tolas; elsewhere it is stationary. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Rab-burning is being completed. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The prices of food-grains have slightly risen at Sangameshvar; elsewhere they are stationary.

Poona.—Lands are being prepared for the next season in both the Maval and Deshi portions of the district by rab burning and ploughing operations respectively. The condition of cattle is good, and the supply of fodder is sufficient, in the Shirathadi Taluka the price of bajri has slightly risen while that of jowari has slightly fallen. With the exception of a slight rise in the price of jowari in the Khed Taluka and a slight fall in the Sirur Taluka the prices of food-grains are stationary.

Ahmednagar.—Preparation of land for the next season continues. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of the principal food-grains is 17 seers 25 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—The rainfall measured 9 cents at Sholapur. Land is being prepared for the next season. Fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is slight fall in the price of jowari in Karmala and Sangola and rise in Pandharpur; elsewhere the price is stationary. The price of Sholapur jowari is 21 seers 7 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—There was slight rain in Karad and Shirala. Preparation of land for the next season continues. Supplies of water and fodder are sufficient. The condition of the agricultural stock is good.

Bijapur.—There was slight rain during the week, measuring 3 cents at Bijapur, 79 cents at Muddebihal, 16 cents at Badami and 21 cents at Hungun. Preparations for the ensuing season continue. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. The average price of jowari is 24 seers 6 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—There was slight rain in the Gokak, Parasgad, Sampgaon, Khanapur and Belgaum talukas, maximum 1 inch 80 cents at Sampgaon, minimum 51 cents at Belgaum. Preparation of land for the next season is in progress. Sowing of rice crop has been commenced in some places in the western talukas. The supplies of fodder and water are sufficient.

Dharwar.—There was rain throughout the district, ranging from 1 inch 4 cents at Kalghatgi to 1 cent at Hungal. Preparation of land for the next season is in progress. Paddy sowing has been commenced in the Kod Taluka. The condition of the agricultural stock is good. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The price of jowari is 19 seers 6 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—There was rain in all the talukas except Honavar and Sirsi, maximum 1 inch 22 cents at Yellapur, minimum 1 cent at Siddapur. Harvesting of second crop has been completed in the coast talukas. The condition of the agriculturs] stock is good.

Rajkot.—Soil cultivation is progressing. The prices are stationary. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 12 seers 38 tolas, 13 seers 38 tolas, 15 seers 61 tolas and 13 seers 65 tolas, respectively, per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Ploughing of land is in progress. Bajri sells at 15 1-2 and jowari at 16 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—The condition of the agricultural stock is fair. Cotton picking has been completed in the Navsari Division. Land is being prepared for monsoon cultivation. The price of bajri is 30, of wheat 21, of superior rice 14 and of inferior rice 20 pounds per British rupee.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Adam Son, Alex	Franklin, J E	Martin, R R
Amarsinghji Raja Sahib	Frere, H A	McLelland, Mrs
B G Jungaram Upratia	Fcugier, H

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Tents, Wellington Lines, near the Bandstand, where the kit has been removed for sale, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, hand-sewing machine, iron double bedstead with horse hair and spring mattress, Persian and Cambay carpets, lamps, aviary with birds, etc., the property of J. F. HOAR, Esq.
The property is on view.

SALE OF 300 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Birkmyer Brothers and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kessowjee Purshotum and Co.
300 bales Hasting's K bags, 38 by 28, each bale containing 300 bags.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit Road, Masagon, next to Dr. Sidney-Smith's the valuable and neat blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, plateware, Henry I pattern dinner service, glassware, lady's and gent's saddles complete, mother-o-pearl large screen, real Persian carpets, tiger skin, lady's bicycle, english wall mirror lamps, gram crusher, square piano by Rose and Co., one vis-a-vis in very good order, a grey water mare, quiet and reliable, English ice-box, large cooking stove, etc., the property of T. GAHAGAN, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
The property of a gentleman, consisting of drawing-room, set of sofas and easy chairs, bentwood chairs mirror-door almyrah, carved chiffonier, new folding harmonium by Ramchunder.
1 critser on camera, with slides and stand, turn table leather case and lens by Pa kinson and Rayment.
30 bottles essence Raspberry by Stevenson and Co., fresh.
1 grand cottage piano.
On account of the consorned—
F C 95—5 half chests Poongmi tea.
10—25 do do.
11—25 do do.
12—12 do do.
13—3 do do.
By order of Desai Manshunker Vajeshunker, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Sha Devidas Khooshal—
1 case single border buff jean prints.
13 cases white sarees, 6 to 10 yards.
4 cases single border jean prints
2 cases double border sarees
8 cases printed sarees.
12 bales grey dhoturs.
By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. R. Meinek, consisting of wearing apparel, leather trunk, books, mechanical instruments, watch repairing tools, &c.
The effects of the late Balla Bhow, consisting of gold ornaments, pieces of gold and silver, small pearls copper and brass utensils, goldsmith's instruments, wearing apparel, &c.
AT 2 P.M.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office-shigram and 1 Gents saddle by Souter.
A few new and second-hand bicycles with pneumatic tyres.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 17th inst, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers & Co., the valuable and neat blackwood and teakwood household furniture of best polish and finish, made by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs revolving top office table, marble top tables, easy and light chairs, substantial single and double mirror-door almyras, dressing and washband tables to match, etc.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 26, Tents, Wellington Lines, near the Bandstand, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery ware, table ornaments, lamps, Persian and Cambay carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. D. N. ELIOT.
The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 13th May, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No 10 Foreman's Bungalow, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and cane-wood furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate walnut wood iron-frame cottage piano by Rose and Co, nearly new, a D B C F hammerless gun in case by the Army and Navy Stores, a 450 Colt's and other revolvers, a splendid collection of shikar trophies, consisting of bear, panther, bear, sambhur, hyæna, crocodile and other heads and skins, set up by one of the taxidermists in India, a fine lot of old inlaid armour, Afghan matchlock guns, swords, spears, chain armour, etc., from the frontier, a splendid chance for collectors and museums, a half plate and photographic camera, with two double dark slides and stand, by the London Stereoscopic Company, in canvas, waterproof case, one portrait lens, a choice lot of ferns and other plants in tubs and pots, the property of W FRY, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 second-hand shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 " " glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 bay waler 15-1 hands, quiet in harness.
1 grey Arab 14 hands.
1 bay pony quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong victoria with strong Arab horse and harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a No. 7, Morland Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, a 8-octet-toned mahogany upright grand piano by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," in first-class order, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, etc., etc., the property of J. FALCONER, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Luchmondas Bhikanadram—
88 bales each 420 lbs. grey yarn, No. 21S, of Jacob Sassoon Mill, "Satut Chap."
40 bales each 400 lbs. grey yarn, No. 22S, of Jacob Sassoon Mill, "Satut Chap."
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY'S STABLES, COLABA.

On SATURDY, the 21st instant, at 7 p.m., Messrs. CANNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of horse-shoes, rubbish, iron, leather pieces, files, horse-shoe nails, candle dust, teak wood, papers, leather nuisance, iron tyres of wheel, oil drums, kerosine oil tins waste papers, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A TANNERY, WITH BUILDING, LAND, &c., AT DHARAVI, MAHIM.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Messrs. T. H. Moore and on account and risk of the mortgagor Esmailbhai Khairaz the following property :—
All that piece or parcel of foras and tocca land or ground, situate, lying and being at Dharavi, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,077 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by grounds of Altwar Farrau, on the west partly by the ground of Koli villagers and partly by the Dharavi Road, on the north partly by the Government ground and partly by the ground of Caoning Dnakna and on the south by the ground of Baica Dhoier Altwar Farrau, and partly by the ground of Manoo Patel, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Nos 1425, 1442 and new Survey No. 13-492 1-503 which said ground is in the occupation of the said Esmail Khairaz.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th May, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKS, OLD CANVAS BAGS, AND SOVEREIGNS, &C.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th May, 1898, at 2 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book-packed parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, periodicals, fancy work, jacket, silk handkerchiefs, woollen socks, cards, samples, cloths.
Also unserviceable canvas bags, torn leather bags, broken bangy scale, empty boxes, old brass, copper bugles, broken iron safe, and copying press, rubber waste.
Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting embroidered caps, shawls, red turban, sarees, roomal, coat, trousers, cloth, patsana, lace, sovereigns, &c.
Also a piece of Calcutta matting 21 ft. 6 in., by 18 ft. 4 1-2 in., the property of a gentleman.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 13th May, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 600 BALES COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Gaddum and Co.'s Jatha, Colaba, on account of Mr. Govindas Luchmondas—
200 bales Bhownagger cotton.
400 bales Broach cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 13th May, 1898.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE TUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

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100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate 3 0
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WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
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27, HUMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—5, PATEL STREET, FORT.
THE BANK ACCEPTS SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS at the Special Rates of Interest mentioned below :—
For 6 months at 5½ per cent. per annum.
" 3 " 5 " "
" 2 " 4 " "
M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.
THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.
In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.
A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.
Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.
P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.
THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 12.

THE weekly allotments of Indian Council Bills in London yesterday amounted to Rs. 18,30,000, of which Rs. 6,70,000 were to Calcutta, Rs. 6,10,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 5,50,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 15-16d. 31 per cent. of the tenders whereat were accepted. Of Telegraphic Transfers Rs. 28,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 10,10,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 3,20,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 1-32d., acceptance being given to 31 per cent. of the tenders at that rate. There were extra allotments of Rs. 30,000 of Bills on Madras, at 1s. 3 31-32d.; and of 1 lakh of Transfers each on Bombay and Madras, at 1s. 4 1-16d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was 1-8d. higher, at 1s. 3 1-2d.
Consols remained at 111 3-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 103; Paris Exchange on London continued at 25·34 1-2 fcs., Indian Sterling Loan at 114. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent. declined 3-16 per cent. to £62 1-4. Bar Silver was 1-8d. higher, at 26 1-8d. per oz., but was unchanged in New York at 56 3-8 cents per oz, with demand Exchange on India still at 4·84 1-2 dollars.
For White Delhi Wheat the quotation was 46 1-4s. per 492lbs., April-May shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal. Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 38 1-4s. per 416lbs., May-June shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, tone of the market firm; Linseed at 39 1-2s. per 424lbs., same shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, in a firm market.
The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet, Surats firm, Arrivals quiet but steady. Spot Mid.-Americans were 1-32d. lower, and of East Indians, Broach descriptions were 1-16d. higher, and Egyptian Fair Brown 1-16d. also. American Arrivals declined 1-64 to 1-32d. extreme quotations being 3 31-32d. per lb., both for May and for September-October delivery. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales including 100 bales Surats; and the Imports 1,000 bales.
The Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly Report estimates the acreage of the American Cotton Crop at 93·4 as compared with last year.
In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands continued at 6 3-8 cents per lb.; August Futures declined 4 points, to 6·34 cents, and November 7 points, to 6·35 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1893.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	5,000	7,000	6,000
Four days do, ...	21,000	30,000	26,000
Since 1st Sept.	8,241,000	6,511,000	5,036,000

The enquiry in our local market has to-day been somewhat less, and only a small business has been done, Exporters having bought 800 bales, and the Mills 500 bales; total, 1,300 bales.
WHEAT AND SEEDS are steady in tone, and shippers would be more freely in the market, but that the high rates ruling tie their hands and consequently limit business.
The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	9,093 bales.
Wheat	92,284 cwts.
Linseed	5,997 "
Rapeseed	19,955 "
Gingellyseed	1,688 "
Poppyseed	2,019 "
Castorseed	7,124 "
Rice	2,290 "

FREIGHTS are strong. A line has been done at 36s. 3d. per ton for Liverpool, for other ports 36s. 3d. is also asked; and for June shipment 30s. to 31s. 3d. has been reported.
EXCHANGE continued firm in tone at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter rate was available for some time, and business was reported thereat. Later on rates became firmer, 1s. 4 1-16d. being obtainable for Demand, while three months' sight Credits were not taken under 1s. 4 9-32d. The market at closing is quieter as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ..	1s. 4 1-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 4 1-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d. "
Francs	171 1-2 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining to-day at 93 5-8 and 94 1-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents; Threes remain at 87, nominal.
SHARES are quiet. Howard and Bullough Mills are Rs. 10 higher; China, and Colaba Land and Mill, each Rs. 5 lower.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 7th May, 1893 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,00,00?	0	0
New Capital account	19,67,880	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 20,33,692 7 4			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 44,21,854 7 8	64,55,546	14	10
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches ...	218,86,891	4	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.	16,961	13	8
Sundries	11 82,716	5	7
Total.....	385,09,993	6	4
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	24,63,362	6	0
Other authorised Investments	11,98,594	13	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	94,49,361	3	5
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised securities.....	64,40,384	10	2
Bills discounted and purchased	75,14,584	0	6
Balances with other Banks	5,33,9.7	5	0
Bullion	18,686	7	6
Head stock	7,71,018	13	3
Stamps	14,314	7	6
Sundries	91,315	15	1
	284,84,880	1	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	100,25,115	5	1
Total.....	385,09,995	6	4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.
All telegrams for Costa Rica may now be accepted at sender's risk.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.
Private telegrams in code or cypher to and from Philippines suspended.
Cable Hong Kong to Manila interrupted.
Private telegrams in Code or Cypher via Haiti are prohibited by Government. United States Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.
Censure on telegrams for Island Barbadoes removed, also at Guayaquil on telegrams for Ecuador.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure of Nicaraguan Government.
Private telegrams in code or cypher for offices in Italy, except those addressed Bank of Italy at Rome suspended.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, 1 p.m., Saturday, 14th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 12th May, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	11	11	53 p.m.	13	56
Teheran	12	2	41 p.m.	0	19
Suez	12	2	40 p.m.	0	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 12th May, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	12	..	4
" Karachi	..	21	..	1
" Madras	..	27	..	2

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 11.
10 p.m. ... 84·4

THURSDAY.—MAY 12.
6 a.m. ... 82·3
10 a.m. ... 86·9
2 p.m. ... 87·3
4 p.m. ... 87·9

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELLISON—May 6, at Cerne Cottage, Dalhousie, the wife of the Rev W Ellison, of a daughter.
RICHARDSON—May 7, at Darjeeling, the wife of T W Richardson, I C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SHAW—BLAGDON—May 5, at St Thomas Church, Howrah, Ronald W F Shaw, of C E College, Sibpur, to Eleanor, only surviving daughter of the late G E Blagdon, Esq.
SCOTT—THAME—May 7, at St John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Rev Oscar Watkins, Archdeacon of Lucknow, Sergeant William Scott, 93rd Highlanders, to Annie, daughter of John Thame, Reading, England.

DEATHS.

BEADEL—May 9, at the General Hospital, Charles Beade aged 38, Manager, Huldibari Tea Association.
HARRINGTON—May 9, at the Albert Victor Hospital, Lieutenant J Harrington, D A C, Commissariat Department.
SCHOFIELD—May 4, at Dera Ismail Khan, Captain Charles Schofield.
SLIPPER—May 8, at the General Hospital, Madras, William Frederick Slipper, eldest son of the late Sergeant-Major William Edward Slipper, of Norwich, England.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1898.

THE Italian troubles are assuming serious proportions. Order does not reign in the Peninsula; its place is taken by martial law. Eight thousand troops occupy Milan, where three hundred rioters were killed and one thousand wounded. There has been rioting at Naples, Florence, Pavia, and other cities. Turin, the capital of the Piedmontese kingdom, seems to be tranquil, loyal as ever to the House of Savoy. The disturbances are, however, pretty general in those parts of Italy which accepted that dynasty when the unification of Italy was completed by the conquest of the Two Societies by a Piedmontese army after Garibaldi's thousands of Marsala had expelled the Bourbons, and the defeat of Austria at Sadowa added Venetia to the province of Lombardy, liberated from the Austrian yoke by Napoleon III. I twas always a question whether these successive acts of liberation were altogether to the taste of the populations. An enthusiastic minority ratified them with enthusiasm and the proclamation of Italian unity under a monarchy was accepted from one end of the newly-constituted kingdom to the other. The first Napoleon, who knew his countrymen, well held that antipathies were stronger than the affinities in Italy. The eclat of becoming one of the Great Powers and taking a leading place in the Councils of Europe for a time stifled regrets, or at all events the open expression of them. But when it was found that the new grandeur involved proportionate expenditure to maintain an army approximating to the strength of those of the other Great Powers, and a navy strong enough to assert itself in the Mediterranean and protect 2,000 miles of unfortified coast, things did not look quite so cheerful. When the Emperor William paid a visit to the King at Rome soon after his accession and pointed out that to fulfil her obligations to her friends of the Triple Alliance Italy should forthwith make large additions to the army and that the fleet should be augmented to prevent a possible descent on the Western coast by the French fleet with a view to prevent an Italian army of 300,000 men going to the assistance of Austria in Galicia and Germany in Alsace Lorraine, the Court of Rome accepted the Imperial commands and proceeded to carry them out.
To justify a large increase of an armament already onerous to an embarrassing degree it was deemed advisable to turn it to account by creating an Italian Colony on the Red Sea, and assuming the protectorate of Abyssinia. The railway system was extended at great cost, so that the army would be readily moved to the frontier and strengthen the hands of Germany and Austria if France should seek to recover her lost Provinces. France requited those kindly intentions by an alteration of the tariff that excluded Italian wines and agricultural produce from their best markets, thus adding appreciably to the growing financial troubles of her ungrateful sister. When matters had got to this pass, Mr. Gladstone in an article in one of the magazines, signed by a Greek word signifying "A Mere Nobody," proceeded to show on unquestionable data obtained by Lord Dufferin when Ambassador at Rome, that Italy was living beyond her means, and that if she did not take thought in time a great catastrophe might be expected which would endanger many things. The warning was unheeded. The expansion of the colony of Erythria was undertaken and even carried though with a light heart. Then came a sad awakening. Menelik struck a sudden blow which annihilated an army of 20,000 men, and the protectorate of Abyssinia dissolved like an evil dream. There were no resources available to retrieve the disaster, and the Italian Government had to accept the situation. But the pride of the army was mortified, while the impoverished tax-payers were driven to desperation by exactions which they could no longer meet. There were "Socialist" risings, put down with the strong hand. But the suppression of risings does not always suppress the causes that led to them. It became whispered that the dynasty was no longer popular outside the limits of the hereditary States; in the rest of the country it began to be associated with the national misfortunes and the alarming poverty of the country, exhausted by excessive taxation. The manufactures that had been established under the shelter of high tariffs could not contend against foreign competition, for it was necessary to import the coal required for steam power. The factories closed in considerable numbers and the importation of coal fell off. The consequent reduction of imports was represented by apologists as evidence that Italy was becoming more independent of the foreigner. This being the state of things, it can easily be understood that a sudden rise in the price of wheat—Italy imports that necessary of life to a very considerable extent—has rendered the poverty-stricken masses desperate. It has been stated from the first that political causes are behind the risings. That is pretty evident when in a large and busy city like Milan barricades are thrown up and tram-cars overturned. In the fighting that ensued there was a butcher's bill of over twelve hundred killed and wounded. That the movement is general is proved by the fact that the railways of the Kingdom are controlled by the military, and that the Prime Minister has issued orders to the civil and military authorities to act with the utmost rigour—orders that could only have their justification in the magnitude of the danger threatening Italian unity.

THE most emphatic official announcement yet made in favour of anti-plague inoculation is that which has emanated from the pen of Surgeon-General Harvey, the acting Director of the Indian Medical Service. The note, which has been "published for general information," reviews the case for inoculation in a spirit of scientific impartiality which will go far to increase the weight that attaches to a pronouncement on the subject from the highest official medical source in the country. While the memorandum shows that more data is still required it recognises that M. Haffkine's prophylactic is of proved efficacy and has passed the "experimental stage" of which we heard so much on this side in the letters that were penned earlier in the year defending the attitude of negation assumed by the local Government in this matter. The Government of India bespoke for inoculation a more thorough trial than the Bombay authorities cared to give, and they have since approved the policy adopted by Sir John Woodburn, in Calcutta, of making this preventive system a very leading feature of the plague campaign. Unfortunately the ignorant masses in Calcutta, having been misled by some mischief-makers into the belief that inoculation is to be compulsory, have shown a hostile attitude that differs very widely from the feeling entertained regarding the process on this side of India, where it is best known. No instance of popular dislike of inoculation has come to light in this Presidency; on the contrary, many thousands of persons have voluntarily submitted to the treatment. There is a marked contrast between the action of a Calcutta mob in stoning a supposed inoculator so badly that he had to throw himself into the river, where he was drowned, and that of the inhabitants of a Baroda hamlet who, observing the beneficial results of the system in a neighbouring village, sent a deputation to M. Haffkine praying to be inoculated. The more the people know of the prophylactic treatment the more ready are they to submit to it. Signs are already observable that when the masses in Calcutta understand that it is not compulsory and that its results are satisfactory, their unreasoning and ignorant opposition will be overcome, especially when it is seen that persons who undergo "ticca," as the Calcutta people term it, are exempt from certain of the plague restrictions imposed on the population as a whole. They will then have a reason for submitting to the operation that will be far more potent than the opposite effects of the optimistic view of chances of escape of which Dr. Harvey reminds us when he quotes Young's dictum, "All men think all men mortal but themselves." As he observes, many people are shy of undergoing inoculation because of the temporary fever and indisposition that are the first results therefrom, unless they have something to gain by it. Such gain is provided for in the plans laid down by the Bengal Government for dealing with the plague in Calcutta and elsewhere, and it may be hoped that when the present foolish panic has subsided inoculation will be resorted to by people anxious to avoid being segregated in the event of a case of plague occurring in their homes.
Dr. Harvey's recommendation that Government should extend facilities for inoculation and induce the people to accept it by all legitimate means, is based not alone on official documents, but also upon personal investigation of the effect of inoculation in the Baroda State. At Undhera, a village six miles from the capital of the state, out of the total population 513 persons were inoculated and 437 did not resort to the treatment. Amongst the latter there were 27 attacks and 26 deaths; whilst among the former only 8 attacks and 3 deaths occurred. The result was the same as has been obtained with remarkable regularity in other cases—a reduction of mortality from plague of between 70 and 80 per cent. Had the inoculated been as susceptible as the uninoculated they would have had 29 deaths instead of three. These figures have been most carefully kept and checked by Dr. Harvey and Dr. Bannerman, both belonging to a service that cannot be accused of a too hasty enthusiasm for M. Haffkine's prophylatic treatment, and the results must convince the most persistent opponents of inoculation that it greatly modifies the severity of the disease, and largely reduces the case mortality. If the example of Undhera stood alone it would form a powerful argument for the treatment; but it simply follows other and equally striking examples of its efficacy at Kirkee, at Damaun, at the Bombay House of Correction, and elsewhere, in all of which the plague mortality amongst inoculated and uninoculated persons living under precisely similar conditions as each other was carefully noted. A large mass of additional information has accummulated in our own city during the now expiring epidemic but it remains to be worked out. When this has been done our knowledge of the protective effects of the treatment will be increased, though the returns cannot possibly be so exact as in the case of the Baroda village, or the population of the Kirkee cantonment. An instance in which the conclusions are of an inferential rather than a positive character is that of the Suleiman Mussulmans of Baroda, living in an extremely dirty and crowded locality, who were induced by their headmen and mullah to be inoculated. 322 out of a total of 414 persons underwent the treatment, and although cases have been prevalent all round about them they have escaped. They have, however, taken the additional precaution of going into camp in batches while their houses have been cleaned and whitewashed.
The officiating Director-General of the Indian Medical Service very truly observes that this proves nothing, though so far as it goes it is favourable to inoculation. He warns us against the fallacy of regarding such instances as proved effects and not sequences of inoculation. He points out that while plague may disappear from a village immediately after a resort to this treatment, it by no means follows that inoculation has been the cause of the disappearance. The disease may have come to an end at this particular time and the inoculations be no more than a coincidence. Similarly the exemption of a jail or other inoculated community may have no connection with the inoculation, but be due to the fact that the plague bacillus has never been introduced, in which case there could have been no plague though no inoculation had been preformed. "It is only when plague is actually present," continues Dr. Harvey, "and when inoculated and uninoculated persons are living together under similar conditions in the midst of it, that we can begin to draw conclusions by comparing the incidence of the existing epidemic among the two classes." This is the attitude of a scientist, and no one will be better pleased than M. Haffkine himself that his preventive treatment should be judged by such standards. The discoverer of the anti-plague serum has all through shown a most earnest desire that the conclusions as to its effect should be based on the clearest and most direct evidence. The conditions laid down as necessary for such a basis of evidence by Dr. Harvey prevailed at Undhera, and the case for inoculation so far from breaking down under them has, as we have seen, been greatly strengthened by the results obtained. The general conclusion at which Dr. Harvey arrives, is that while inoculation as at present practised is not an absolute protection either against seizure or death (and no one has ever claimed this for it), it is of immediate value both as a prophylactic and as modifying the severity of the disease and reducing the mortality. The length of time that the protection lasts has not yet been ascertained, but Dr. Harvey believes it to be considerable in view of the fact that those inoculated during the first outbreak in this city have during the second outbreak shown remarkably greater immunity than persons not so protected. Dr. Harvey's investigations and the results of some eighteen months' experiments led him to advise Government to "extend the facilities for inoculation and induce people to accept it by all legitimate means." This is the policy that has been determined on in Calcutta, and unless the popular fear of compulsion greatly limits the number of persons voluntarily submitting to the treatment, the results should be of great value in leading to permanent conclusions as to the effect of inoculation in the presence, immediate or prospective, of a plague epidemic in a great city. But we know quite sufficient of inoculation to be convinced that M. Haffkine has conferred an inestimable benefit upon suffering mankind by the discovery of this prophylactic he made in Bombay some fourteen months ago.

THE West Staffordshire Election has resulted in the return of Mr. Alexander Henderson, the Unionist candidate, by a majority of 803 votes over Mr. William Adams, the Liberal. The late Mr. Hamar Bass had a monopoly of the seat since the passing of the Redistribution Bill, and though in 1885 he only won it by 714, in 1892 he had a majority of 2,348. It was scarcely expected the Liberals would be able to carry off such a stronghold of Unionism though both parties arrayed themselves for a stiff fight. On the death of Mr. Bass, Mr. Le Roy Lewis was first offered the seat by the combined Conservative and Liberal Unionist Committee, but as he declined on private grounds the choice fell upon Mr. Alexander Henderson, of Buscott Park Faringdon, Berkshire and Prince's Gate. Mr. Henderson, who had not previously sought Parliamentary honours, is forty-eight years of age

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

AMERICAN ARMY CORPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, MAY 12.

General Merritt has been appointed to command the American Army Corps of 5,000 men, which embarks at San Francisco for the Philippines, and will consist of 2,500 regulars, the remainder being Volunteers from the Western States.

SECRECY OF THE SPANISH NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Although it was announced from Washington on official authority that the Spanish fleet was at Cadiz, it now appears that the report emanated from a doubtful source.

Spain contrives to keep the movements of her navy absolutely secret.

WAR TO THE BITTER END.

Addressing the Cortes, yesterday, Senor Sagasta declared that the present or any future Government in Spain would prosecute the war with America to the bitter end.

LATEST RETURNS OF THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The French elections have resulted in the return of 211 Republicans, 136 Extremists, and 36 Monarchists whilst 180 second ballots will be necessary.

THE WEST STAFFORD ELECTION.

Mr. Henderson, the Vnionist candidate, has been elected for West Stafford by a majority of 803 votes over Mr. Adams, the Liberal candidate, and replacing Mr. Hamar Bass, the deceased member.

The polling was as follows :—

Mr. Henderson	4,796 votes.
Mr. Adams	3,993 "

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

RAILWAYS UNDER MILITARY CONTROL.

The rigid censorship exercised by the authorities prevents any direct news from Italy.

All the railways there have been placed under military control.

It is evident that the country is traversing one of the most grave crises since the unity of Italy was obtained.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

NON-INTERFERENCE IN COREA.

The "St. Petersburg Official Messenger" states that a Protocol was signed in Tokio on 25th April whereby Russia and Japan both engage not to interfere in the affairs of Corea.

RESTRICTIONS AGAINST FOREIGNERS AT PORT ARTHUR.

The Russian Consul at Peking notifies that no foreigners will be permitted at Port Arthur or Talienwan without passports with his visa.

THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The following is the result of the race for the Newmarket Stakes run this day :—

Cyllene	1
Heir Male	2
The Virginian	3

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 12.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 6th instant left, here, at 9 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, MAY 12.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the homeward mails of the 7th instant, arrived here at midnight on Wednesday (11th).

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE FOR FRONTIER SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

Furlough to native troops to the extent of five per cent. of the strength will be opened to regiments of the Tochi Force at once, to the Malakand force as soon as the Chitral Reliefs have been carried out, and to the Kohat-Kurrum force as soon as the further reduction of the Khyber force takes place.

The Government of India have ruled that the thirty days' special leave granted to officers in civil employ who served in the recent frontier operations may when sanctioned by the civil department be taken in conjunction with any ordinary privilege leave due, provided the total period of leave does not exceed three months.

THE PUNJAB COMMAND.

Sir Power Palmer has been permitted by the Government of India to postpone taking up command in the Punjab until November next.

GENERAL WESTMACOTT.

Brigadier-General Westmacott officiates in command of the Mhow District, vice General Nicholson, on leave.

THE COMING MONSOON.

Regarding the prospects of the monsoon the position is this. Telegrams to the Meteorological Department from Seychelles have not yet commenced, while those from Mauritius and Zanzibar, which began arriving this week, will only become important later on when they have been continued long enough to enable averages to be struck. As yet they indicate nothing abnormal in the southern seas weather that would be likely to interfere with the expectation already wired to you of an early monsoon based chiefly on the scantiness of the Himalayan snowfall and the great heat which prevailed up to two days ago in Northern India. This expectation is still maintained, though the great fall in the temperature which has taken place during the last two days in the Punjab, owing to the extensive formation of thunderstorms which have given rain in the hills and duststorms in the plains, is a factor which is liable to interfere.

In Simla, to-day, some much wanted rain has fallen, and the temperature has gone down by twenty degrees; and these conditions extend over the whole line of the hills between this and the Khyber, where to-day's telegrams show the troops experiencing a complete change in the weather. If these storms pass away soon, no harm will have been done. Their prolongation, on the other hand, would be liable to affect the conditions regulating the advance of the monsoon.

THE ETON DINNER.

The annual Eton Dinner takes place at the Viceregal Lodge here on the 4th June next.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

POONA, MAY 12.

The Royal Artillery Aquatic Sports were held at Holkar's Bridge, this afternoon, and were very successfully carried out. Several events, notably that of swimming horses across the river, excited great interest. The Chariot race (men in tubs drawn by swimmers) was warmly contested and showed good diving exhibitions. An aquatic nigger party created roars of laughter amongst the crowds. Strong wind was blowing, and in the 100 yards' race one competitor was noticed to be in distress from cramps. He was speedily rescued; and no further accidents happened although the river was teeming with swimmers.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

FRESH EXCITEMENT.

A SEARCH PARTY ROUTED, AND THE PLAGUE VAN BURNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

Late this afternoon, about 6 o'clock, in College Street, a plague party was routed, and the plague van burnt with kerosine.

A report had been sent to the Health Office that a Mahomedan boy was ill in College Street. The boy was examined, and it was thought best to take him to the Isolation Hospital. A plague ambulance van was then sent for, and the appearance of the vehicle seemed to arouse excitement. The boy's uncle objected to his removal, and a rush was made on the empty van. The plague party escaped; but the mob obtained kerosine oil and set fire to the van, which was soon burnt to ashes. The boy and his relatives have disappeared.

There is great excitement to-night in the Native Town, and an extra armed police force is in readiness for fear of a disturbance.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 11.

The City Line steamer City of London arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 11.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here, for Karachi, this afternoon.

KARACHI, MAY 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona sailed for Bombay this morning, and is expected to arrive here on Saturday morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 12.

The Fiorio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida, from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggur 3
The Manchester market has been steady.
2½ per cent. Consols 111 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes 103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62½
Bar Silver 29½

The acreage of the American Cotton Crop is 93·4 as compared with last year.

THE CURRENCY SCHEME.

MR. LINDSAY'S OPINION.

MR. A. M. LINDSAY, while reserving a fully detailed criticism of the Government's currency proposals, writes to the *Pioneer* as follows :—

"The main mistake lies in shirking the responsibility of convertibility. All economists admit that the only reliable method of fixing sterling exchange is to make the local currency convertible at a fixed rate into sterling money: and, thanks to the legislation of 1893, which taught the people of India that convertibility of sterling money into the rupee currency at 1s. 4d. provides for expansion of the currency and prevents a rise in Exchange above 1s. 4d. plus import charges on gold, it is now generally admitted that were rupees made exchangeable into sterling money at say 1s. 3 3-4d., changs would be prevented from falling below this rate. The object of my scheme is to apply convertibility in its most economical, but thoroughly effective, form. It is not contested that the novel form of machinery proposed will limit the curtailment of the rupee currency and the demands upon the gold reserve to the very minimum required to prevent a fall in exchange below 1s. 3 3-4d. and rectify any adverse balances of indebtedness: nor is it contested that the plan would not only fix exchange within convenient limits but would also give ease to the Indian money markets by creating confidence in exchange and arranging for the inflow and outflow of capital without risk. Instead of following this all important automatic guide the Government of India have, contrary to all our precedents, determined to endeavour to maintain exchange by arbitrary destruction of rupees from time to time. There is, of course, a connection between the quantity of money in existence and the rate of exchange: but the influence is an indefinite one. The relation between the quantities of ordinary commodities and their sterling price is not definite, and in the case of money there is less connection than usual, because money is a mere medium and can often be dispensed with, while at all times rapidity of circulation makes up for scarcity. During the last twenty-two years we have seen fluctuation after fluctuation of great magnitude in the sterling value of the rupee currency caused not by any important change in the supply of, or demands on, either the rupee currency or sterling money: but merely by a rumour of silver legislation or by a 'bear' sale of silver in the London or New York markets. The sterling value of the rupee currency is regulated by the quantity of rupees that are offering in exchange for sterling or *vice versa*: and it is rupees in the hands of remitters, and those only that should be dealt with in attempting to fix the sterling value of the rupee currency. Arbitrary destruction of rupees, such as contemplated by the Government of India, is an extravagant method of attempting to maintain exchange, because many rupees will be destroyed which had no prospect of reaching remitters hands: and it is an unreliable method. Our standard will still be in the air, liable to be blown up by one rumour and down by another, and the only limit to a fall will be the metallic value of the rupee and the sterling value of the metal will be indefinite. One curious feature about the despatch is that while it rejects convertibility in the most economical form yet devised on the score of expense, the Government of India contemplate adopting in the long run the most expensive form of convertibility known, viz., the use of gold coins in the internal circulation. The steady spread of gold currencies of late years has beyond doubt created an appreciation of gold that has hampered trade by its effect on gold prices, and has enhanced the burden of gold debts. Bimetallism offered relief from this evil, but a Government that has rejected bimetallism should, in establishing a gold standard, have endeavoured to do so in away that minimised as much as possible its demands on the gold market, especially as it has allowed the gold debt of the country to attain undue dimensions. The proposal to adopt a gold standard without a gold currency was quite in keeping with the old bimetallic policy of the Indian Government, but the establishment of a gold currency at the par rate of 1s. 4d will create another obstacle to an international agreement, because the adjustment of the ratio will be very difficult in a country such as India should a new ratio be necessary. By confining the circulation to silver it left undisturbed the healthy popularity of the cheap token rupee, and avoided the disturbances to the silver market and silver exchanges that must follow the substitution of gold for silver coins. The despatch assumes, that the rupee currency is still redundant, but there is every reason to believe, that were confidence in exchange restored by the adoption of convertibility, the inflow of capital would call for large additions to the rupee circulation. This opinion is very general in mercantile circles: and the difference between the quantity of currency likely to be required under the system of convertibility and under the arrangements contemplated by Government, is another indication of the injury done to the country by postponing the adoption of convertible machinery."

SIGNORA GRANATA was married at twenty-eight years of age, and made a very commonplace beginning with one daughter. On the next occasion, no doubt to the infinite dismay of the peasant, his wife enlarged the family circle by six brothers—small, but healthy. It is said that the next time there were five more brothers added to this nice little family, and that there then followed a couple of threes and a quartette. It might have been supposed that this couple would have considered their reputation sufficiently established, and their family quiver as full as it conveniently could be. As a matter of fact, however—if the confident assertions of the Italian papers were to be relied upon, and they asserted that the facts were beyond dispute—these parents had as yet only about a third part of their complete family about them, and after a long series of ones and twos, this extraordinary woman had the proud satisfaction, in November, 1885, of presenting her husband with four bonny boys, thus bringing his living family up to sixty-two. Countries differ very greatly in the size of the family circle. The North American Indians are said to average only from three to five. The Cape Boers commonly have from twelve to twenty, or used to have. Kaffirs, again are said to come in braces almost as often as singly, and triplets have been asserted to be quite common. The traveller Welsh declared that among the Brazilians the cases of four at a birth were to be met with on all hands.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE gentlemen cadets in the Senior Division at the Royal Military College, with the exception of those entered for the Indian Staff Corps, are to receive their commissions without waiting for the final examination in June. This step has been rendered necessary in consequence of the large number of vacancies now existing in line regiments.

IT is a hopeful sign of the plague in the Jullundur district, that no fresh villages have been attacked for nine days now. This looks as though the heat were beginning to tell. Up to the 5th instant there had been 2,382 cases with 1,465 deaths, and 54 villages on the list.

OWING to difficulties in procuring rolling-stock and locomotives and to extensive alterations necessitated at Nellore station it is impossible to say preissely when the Bezvada-Madras Railway will be open for traffic. Probably, however, the Bezvada-Gudur section will be opened about the end of September and the Gudur-Madras section about the end of December.

MR. G. D. PANSE, Collector of Bijapur, has been granted an extension by one month of the privilege leave of absence for two months allowed to him in February last.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN J. J. Bourke, M.B., B.Ch., has been appointed to act as Chemical Analyser to Government, Professor of Chemistry and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College, and Professor of Chemistry, Elphinstone College, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Captain T. D. C. Barry who has been granted one year's furlough on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT LOUIS PENNY is officiating as Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, vice Lieutenant A. J Peile, granted leave.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL K. R. KIRTIKAR has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, vice Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. H. Peacocke. Surgeon-Captain G. S. Thomson, M.B., M.Ch., acts as Civil Surgeon, Satara, vice Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Kirtikar.

SURGEON-MAJOR M. A. T. COLLIE, M.B. (Aberd.), has been appointed to act as Presidency Surgeon, First District, and Obstetric Physician, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, in charge Bai Motlibai and Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit Hospitals, and Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, or pending further orders.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. F. WILLIS, M.D., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, in addition to his own duties.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN T. W. IRVINE, M.B., C.M., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad.

THE services of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. McConaghy, M.D., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India temporarily.

LIEUTENANT R. S. POTTINGER, Fourth Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

MAJOR G. B. O'DONNELL, B. A. (Oxon.), Second Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathawar, has been granted furlough for one year.

MR. H. C. MULES is to act as Political Agent. Khairpur, vice Colonel A. H. Mayhew, retired.

MR. H. O. W. G. BROOKE, I. C. S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Surgana, from the date Mr. H. F. Silcock, I. C. S., gives over charge.

MR. M. KENNEDY, District Superintendent of Police, Poona, has been granted furlough for six months.

OWING to the departure on leave of Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, Mr. C. R. Jefferies has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, as a temporary measure.

MR. A. E. CUMMING, City Magistrate, Karachi, has been allowed privilege leave for three months. Mr. H. C. Garden, B. A. (Oxn) will act for him.

MR. A. G. EDIE has been appointed to hold charge of the office of Working Plans Officer, Northern Circle, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. F. D. Fisher.

MR. F. X. D'SOUZA, I.C.S., B. A., LL.B. (Cantab.), on being relieved of his duties at the A'nand Camp, has been appointed Assistant Collector, Kaira.

MR. W. F. JARDINE has been appointed to act as Fourth Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue on the termination of his Plague duty in Pooaa.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 10, was 725, giving a death-rate of 44·04 per annum per thousand as against 34·23 the corresponding period of last year, and 35·81 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 215 died from fevers, of which 138 were bubonic; 2, small-pox; 6, measles; 2, cholera; 2, leprosy; 90, phthsis; 40, diseases of the nervous system; 158, affections of the respiratory organs; 21, diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 29, still-born; 57, old age and debility; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 15; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 355; Hindu outcaste, 60; Musalman, 205; Parsee, 25; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 24; European, 4; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 157 as against 156 the corresponding period of last year, and 261 the average over the past five years.

THE following telegram from the Secretary of State for India was published last evening :—"Trieste has notified that in consequence of cattle-plague at Karachi imports of ruminant animals and parts thereof are prohibited thence except tallow and sheep's wool washed or disinfected and should be packed in bales. Importation of these goods from districts near Karachi permitted if certified not to have come from, passed through or stored in infected places."

THE Lahore paper hears from the frontier that one of the small boys who was a prominent attendant on the Mad Mullah at the time of the attack upon the Malakan has temporarily seen the errors of his ways, and now earns a modest livelihood as a guide to British officers who go on quail shooting. The boy, who is about eleven years old and who was wounded during the late fighting, recently infromed one of our officers in a moment of confidence, that if the Mullah returned he was quite ready to join him again. He pointed out the grave of one of the leaders of the fanatics in the first attack, and assured his listeners that she was a beautiful dancing girl. So far as can be ascertained says our contemporary, there seems no reason to disbelieve the boy's statements.

A SEASON of drought is prevailing in Kashmir. The last winter was unusually mild and little snow fell, therefore, the streams are now but meagrely fed by melted snow from the mountains. Such winter was followed by a dry spring, with the consequence that there is now a water famine over a large part of the Valley; the rabi crops are dying for want of rain, and there is not sufficient water in the streams and canals for the irrigation of the kharif crops. The river Jhelum, which is usually full at this time of the year is shrunk to its lowest ebb. At Srinagar the different aqueducts and nullas are dried up and converted into cesspools; and if there were no waterworks the people would drink the filth of these pools; and in this hot season its bad effects would undoubtedly become visible in a most formidable form as in 1892.

A VERY common complaint in the Punjab at this time of the year says a contemporary is the monotony of existence; and any new form of amusement is to be welcomed. Now there is a doctor in Madras, who opens up a vista of lovely hours for the hot weather. Surgeon-Captain Elliot writes to the papers that he wants snakes—poisonous snakes, cobras, karnits daboias,—and that he finds great difficulty in obtaining them. It is their poison he requires, and apparently he has no objection to the catcher extracting it, but in any case the head of the serpent is not to be damaged it must be caught by the tail. We can imagine few pastimes better calculated to kill time than putting salt on the tails of karaits; and there are lots of karaits in the Punjab.

SURGEON-COLONEL MAXHAM, Principal Medical Officer, South Africa, succeeds Surgeon-Major-General Walsh as Principal Medical Officer, Bengal Command at the end of this month.

MAJOR G. ATKINSON, 3rd Madras Infantry, has been appointed Commandant of the 23rd Madras Infantry, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh, who completed his seven years' tenure of Command on the 6th instant.

ALL guns with mountain batteries are to be closely examined with a view to the replacement of those worn out. Experience during the recent frontier operations serves to show that many guns were unserviceable.

MR. L. W. DANE, who had been on privilege leave, has resumed his appointment of Secretary to the Punjab Government. Mr. Merk, Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, who has been acting for him, takes one month's leave.

THE Tochi Valley is reported quiet again. Orders are expected shortly regarding the reduction of the garrison there. This should not be further delayed, as the weather is becoming hot and some of the troops are under canvas.

BETTER reports have been received from Umballa regarding cholera there. The disease does not seem to be spreading, and special precautions have been taken to safeguard the health of the troops in the garrison.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HART, Commanding the 1st Brigade, Khyber Force, will return to Belgaum shortly on the demobilisation of his Brigade. Brigadier-General Rolland will then revert to the Command of the Rangoon district, displacing Colonel Glasgow who is now officiating there.

THE Bengal Government have issued a copy of a telegram dated the 8th of May 1898, from the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, to the Secretary, Bengal Government, Calcutta. The telegram reads: Ceylon is issuing revised and less stringent quarantine regulations, practically those now in force (at Aden), accordingly adopting the definition of the Venice Convention. Healthy ships can be landed and take delivery of cargo and passengers at Colombo without limit of time, subject to certain precautions. Suspected and infected vessels must go on to Galle and there undergo ten days' quarantine. Passengers, other than first class, will be disembarked at Galle only.

ONE of the most important purchases likely to be made for this season's racing in India has just been concluded in Australia. Trahan, the well-known jockey, who was deputed to the colonies to buy a suitable horse for the Viceroy's Cup for His Highness the Kour Sahib of Patiala, has lately telegraphed that he has secured the brown horse Ayrshire, 5 years, who last month won the Australian Cup, 2 1-4 miles. The same jockey last year brought out Carlton for the same sporting owner; but, well though the horse ran, it was found he could not compass the 'cup' course: in fact he had never any pretensions beyond sprint races. It is, perhaps, the first time for some years that a long distance horse of any quality has been bought for the Indian Turf. Myall King and Highborn were the two other horses that had any good record over long courses.

THE total value of the exports and imports of merchandise in Burma during the year ending March 31 was 2,947 lakhs, of which 1,261 were imports and 1,686 lakhs exports. The totals for the preceding year were respectively 2,585, 1,108 and 1,477 lakhs. The total foreign trade, including Government material and treasure increased from 1,418 lakhs in 1896-97 to 1,487 lakhs, and the coasting trade from 1,177 to 1,460 lakhs. The principal increase is under the head of coasting exports which rose from 536 to 785 lakhs, the rise being due to heavy shipments of rice to India.

NOTWITHSTANDING the bumper harvest that has been secured in the Punjab, the grain market, instead of expanding, is actually contracting. This is most markedly the case in regard to wheat, which is dearer to-day than it was when harvesting operations began. The reason for this, remarks the Allahabad paper, is that Messrs. Ralli Brothers' agents are buying up wheat on a vast scale for exportation. Almost every goods station on the North-West Railway line is stacked with bags of grain bought by Ralli Brothers, and almost every train leaving Lahore carries away sacks of rupees for the purchase of additional consignments more. This great drain on the wheat market has forced the consumers of wheat to turn their attention to cheaper grains, and thus barley, oats and gram, owing to this extra demand, have also contracted or remained stationary. With the bad harvest last year and the extra drain for the frontier campaigns barley and grain were selling at an average rate of twelve seers. The harvest this year has been an exceptionally good one, there is no drain for gram, barley and oats in any outward direction, yet the ruling rates show only an improvement of about 8 or 10 seers or what were in fact famine prices.

THE well-known English pony Mulberry is for sale, says the "Pioneer," and if a purchaser is not early forthcoming, it is probable the pony will be raffled or sent to England to Captain Firman. From Mulberry to the Civil Service Cup is an easy transition. The donors and the Lucknow race executive, it would seem, are still adhering to their determination not to have a Cup race next spring; but the matter may yet be reconsidered. There can be no doubt that the race has helped to build up the reputation of Lucknow racing: though if the wishes of the public were consulted, the race would probably be framed on handicap terms. The height limit might also be raised to 13·3. A handicap for all ponies 13·3 will always provide a grand race.

PROBABLY, remarks a contemporary, the riot reported from Shashi, near Hankow, is a mere local symptom of the general disquietude prevailing all over China. According to the China papers received by the last mail, right along the Yangtze Valley (in which Shashi, referred to, lies) the greater part of the population are ready to break out at any moment. John Chinaman is commonly supposed to be absolutely inocent of patriotism; nevertheless indications are not wanting that the taking of Kiao-chau, Port Arthur, Talienwan, and Wei-hai-Wei is having a pronounced effect on the feelings of the masses, and is exciting bitter resentment against all foreigners. A widespread belief, deepening into conviction, prevails that the high officials at Pekin have sold China to Europe. Such an idea, even to Chinamen, is intolerable, and if a bold and enterprising leader were to appear just now in the Yangtze Valley a flame of rebellion might be kindled that only much blood would extinguish.

THE following extract from a private letter from a correspondent at Manila, dated April 19th, is of course written before the out-break of hostilities between Spain and the United States; but it is of interest as showing the extraordinary anarchy which prevails in the Philippines, and also as indicating the sentiments entertained by the islanders towards Englishmen :—"The question of the day is are the Americans and Spaniards going to fight? If so, the American fleet in China waters being over-whelmingly stronger than the Spanish, we should probably have to stand a blockade, which would stop business, but do us no personal harm, except that, as we get most of our supplies from outside, we might have to feed less sumptuously for a time. Meanwhile all produce is being shipped, and American vessels especially being hurried out of the port. What the Spaniards fear, of course, is the native population. The first American gun fired would probably raise the natives and then there would be trouble; but up to now the rebels have shown perfect consideration for Englishmen. Poor old Cebu (an island with a town called Cebu on it containing about 30,000 people to the south-east of Luzon) 'rose' and all the Spaniards took refuge in the fort, the Englishmen only being ordered in for some four hours, whilst the Spanish troops sent from Manila were taking the place back. The fighting went on all round our office and our fellows had an exciting time; but only a few stray bullets got into the drawing room, and no Englishman was hurt. The 73rd Spanish regiment (native) cleared the main street with the bayonet and the cruiser promptly shelled it and see the street on fire, it being burned from end to end. They caught Vincent, the American Engineer, up-country, and according to his account thrice condemned him to death; but the advance of the Spanish troops scared off the natives, and he reached Cebu safely, though rather broken up with excitement. The rebels, although present in very large numbers, had only some 40 rifles, many carrying swords: so that when the troops from Manila got to work with their Mausers they soon cleared the rebels off with heavy carnage. The Island of Cebu is still swarming with rebels, who are being followed inland by the Spanish troops. Two more islands are just reported to have risen, so that the Spaniards are having a poor time. Here everything is quiet, but a good deal of excitement naturally exists among the Spaniards."

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

NEW CASES.

ONLY two cases of suspected plague have been reported since last Friday. One of these occurred in Ward No. 10 on Sunday. This case was reported from the Medical College Hospital. Another case occurred on Monday, and was found in the Campbell Hospital.

These cases were reported, one from 15, Warris Bagan Lane, and the other from 170, Lower Circular Road.

INOCULATION.

The utility of being protected by inoculation is being acknowledged. Besides the Europeans who were inoculated at the Health Office on Saturday, some fifty members of the Brahmo Somaj community underwent the operation. On Monday the members of the Calcutta Police—at least those who desired to have themselves protected—were inoculated; and Inspector Haultain, of the Maniktolla section, was the first to set the example. Over a dozen applications have been received from mofussil stations for serum and inoculators; and while people in the metropolis are running away from fear of it, those in the mofussil desire it.

STATE OF THE CITY.

The town is again beginning to look desolate. Carriages of all descriptions are still running, but the large crowds that used to be seen in the principal public thoroughfares, such as the Esplanade, Old Court House Street, and the streets thereabouts, are conspicuous by their absence. Up to Monday many batches of natives, with bundles strung across their backs, were wending their way to the railway station at Howrah. A reporter of this paper questioned some of these men, and the answers he received give the reason for their flight. "If, sahib," said one man, "we are to die of the 'nabirami we should like to die at our homes." "But you are likely to die of any other 'birami' even if you stayed in Calcutta!" "Yes, sahib, but we would know that we were 'biram' (sick), and that the biram had not been brought about by 'ticca' (inoculation)." "But European gentlemen are getting inoculated, and they have neither fallen sick nor died" was the response. "That is so, sahib, topee-wallahs are inoculated (ticca'd was the word used) differently; when the ticca is made on us, a poison is injected, and we must die mama hoga)." It is impossible to reason with them.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

On Saturday there were, in the different Municipal wards of the city, 48 deaths from all causes, as compared with 57, the average of the previous five years. The two wards which showed the highest death-rate were wards 8 and 9, that is, the Muchoon Bazaar and Narcoldanga sections. The death-rates in these wards were double that of the preceding five years' average. There were no seizures or death from plague reported from any of the twenty-five wards in the city on Saturday. On Sunday, the day's death-rate in the different wards from all causes was 51, as compared with 57, the average of the preceding five years. Wards Nos. 8 and 9 again showed an abnormal death-rate. In Ward No. 8 the mortality was double in comparison to the compared average; while in Ward No. 9 the daily death-rate was seventy-five per cent more, that is, there were six deaths on Sunday last to four, the average of the preceding five years. There was one case of seizure from plague in Ward No 10, Bow Bazaar Section, reported from the Medical College Hospital, and two deaths. A case was reported on Monday from the Campbell Hospital; this is probably a European or Eurasian case.

REASSURANCE AMONG MILL-HANDS.

The coolie working in the Clive Jute Mills, at Garden Reach, who was sent to the Maniktollah Hospital on the 29th April, left the hospital on Sunday, perfectly cured. There was great rejoicing amongst his fellow workers in the mills, who never expected to see him again alive and returning to work. This incident has to some extent reassured the mill-hands that the plague hospital is not such a bad place after all.

ASSAULTS IN TOWN.

A native reported to the police that, while passing Musjid Baree Street, near Burtollah, on Saturday, he was held by four or five persons (natives) who inoculated him on the left wrist with a needle, and then ran away. He was taken to the Medical College Hospital and examined, but no marks were found. Mahomed Ebrahim a coolie contractor in the Eastern Bengal State Railway, was on Saturday severely assaulted in Hathi Bagan by a mob who had taken him for an inoculator. In consequence of the exodus, the coolies working under him had been reduced, and he went out to get others. On his way back through Hathi Bagan, some budmashes raised the cry that he was an inoculator. Very soon a large crowd collected, armed with sticks, and thrashed him, but he ran away into Grey Street. Here the police constable on duty went to his assistance, and took him to the Burtollah thana, followed by the crowd, who dispersed on finding out that the man was not an inoculator. The man, however, failed to identify any of his assailants. A European named C. Vander Hillen, an assistant of Messrs. Voigt and Co., was out on Saturday on his business tour round the mills on behalf of the firm. Hearing the row and seeing the mob that was being created in connection with the assault on the man who has taken for an inoculator, Mr. Vander Hillen ran for protection into Mookerjee's flour mill in Cornwallis Street, where he was sheltered till the crowd had dispersed.

PUNISHMENT OF RIOTERS.

The case in which Inspector Carroll charged three adults and two lads before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. T. A. Pearson, with wrongfully restraining tikka gharry drivers, was called on again on Monday. Two of the adults were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each, the third man being discharged. The two lads were sentenced ta whipping of six and four stripes respectively. One Goboradh one Kahar was charged yesterday before the Northern Division Magistrate the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Ameer Hossein, with having caused hurt to a native police constable with a nut-cracker while the latter was in the execution of his duties as a public servant. On Saturday the constable was on duty Grey Street when he saw a mob chasing the man Mahomed Ebrahim, who was taken for an inoculator. He went to the man's assistance, and took him to the thana. Another crowd had collected opposite the thana, and the complainant, with some other constables, was deputed to disperse the crowd. Whilst doing so the complainant was struck by the accused on the head with a nut cracker. The case was adjourned to the 12th instant, the accused being enlarged on bail of Rs. 100 only.—*Statesman.*

TRAVELS IN THIBET.

APROPOS of recent wonderful narratives of travel in Thibet, there is an amusing skit in Punch :—"At that minute Oram-Tato forced me violently on to the edge of a Cro-bladed razor (peculiar to the country), while my faithful followers, Gingish Snap and Orang Pip, were fastened by steel manacles to four fir-trees, which our diabolical persecutors had discovered growing out of the side of a precipice descending some 50,000 feet into the valley of the Lincrusta River, wandering like a streak of molten lead in the realm of the Unknown. I felt the two-bladed razor on each of my feet. It cut both my corns and my toe-nails. At the same time Crum-Tato produced a revolver at my head. It pressed my forehead, but at that moment, I perceived by glancing down the barrel that it was "not loaded." There was a great pause during which I took some shorthand notes and drew a picture of the sufferings of Gingah Snap and Orang Pip. The ruffian and his satellites hesitated to finish their work, and as they discussed the situation, I winked in covert fashion to my comrades. It was enough! In an instant we had armed ourselves with some cocoa-nuts, which border-gipsies on their way to Lisson Races had abandoned by reason of the death of their donkeys. Our cowardly opponents fled before our well-directed shower of missiles. I rapidly released my companions, and we were free! free! free! for we had only to skip the frontier, leaving behind us some undesirable Yaks and those instruments of torure which have never been seen in Europe, and probably never will be. The British Resident was absent, but we were 'all there.'"

ANXIETY as to the supplies of tobacco and cigars from Cuba in consequence of war is, it is said, out of the question. For a considerable time past the island has been practically bereft of the leaf, and the famous old factories, whose brands used to be pirated nearly all the world over, have been barely able to keep going. Fortunately there is in Great Britain, principally in London, at the present time a store of Havana in bond sufficient to satisfy the requirements of British manufacturers for at least two years. Then, as to cigars, the stocks in bond and in the hands of merchants are calculated to last about three years. And as a final resort for the epicurean smoker, the Manila, the Mexican, the Indian, and other qualities are available to an almost unlimited extent.

THE death of Colonel Robert Selinger Shervinton, under distressing circumstances, will be deplored by a large number of friends. It will be remembered that he was the chief foreign officer in the service of the native Government of Madagascar in the campaign against the French in 1885, and it will also be recalled that the native successes in that campaign were largely due to his brilliant leadership. He it was who commanded the expedition from Antananarivo, and foiled the French by ordering a new road, 40 miles long, to be cut through the forest. The Malagasy force marched 475 miles, stormed several towns, met the French, whom they defeated, and re-entered the capital in triumph. In the war of 1895, which resulted in the conquest of Madagascar by the French, Colonel Shervinton and the other British officers had no part.

THE INDIAN EPISCOPATE.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH.

THE retirement of the Bishop Metropolitan of India is an event of such importance with regard to the Anglican Episcopate in this country, that a brief sketch of its progress and development, with special reference to the Diocese of Calcutta, will not be uninteresting at the present moment. The Anglican Episcopal *regime* was inaugurated by Parliamentary enactment, and in 1812-13 an Act [53 George III, c. 155] was passed "for continuing in the East India Company for a further term the possession of the British Territories in India." According to Section XLIX of this Act the Crown was empowered to constitute one "Bishopric" for the whole of the East-Indies, and the terms of the section in question were as follows :—"And whereas no sufficient provision hath hitherto been made for the maintenance and support of a church establishment in the British territories in the East Indies and other parts within the limits of the said Company's charter:—Be it, therefore, enacted that in case it shall please His Majesty, by his royal letters patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to erect, found and constitute one bishoprick for the whole of the said British territories in the East Indies, and parts aforesaid, one archdeaconry for the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, one archdeaconry for the presidency of Fort St. George on the coast of Coromandel, and one archdeaconry for the presidency and island of Bombay on the coast of Malabar, and from time to time to nominate and appoint a bishop and archdeacons to such bishoprick and archdeaconries respectively, the Court of Directors of the said Company during such time as the said territorial acquisitions shall remain in the possession of the said Company shall, and they are hereby required to direct and cause to be paid certain established salaries to such bishop and archdeacons respectively; (that is to say) from and but of the revenues of the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal to the said Bishop, five thousand pounds by the year, at an exchange of two shillings for the Bengal current rupee; and to the said archdeacon of the said Presidency of Fort William two thousand pounds by the year, at the like exchange and from and out of the revenues of the Presidency of Fort St. George on the coast of Coromandel, to the archdeacon of the said Presidency of Fort St. George, two thousand pounds by the year, at an exchange of eight shillings for the pogado at Madras; and from and out of the revenues of the presidency and island of Bombay on the coast of Malabar, to the archdeacon of the said presidency and island of Bombay, two thousand pounds by the year, at an exchange of two shillings and three pence for the Bombay rupee." The Act further enacted that after a service of fifteen years the Crown could grant the Bishop a pension not exceeding fifteen hundred pounds per annum; and to each archdeacon a pension not exceeding eight hundred pounds per annum. It was further-more prescribed that the Bishop was to have no jurisdiction or functions, except such as were limited by letters patent, and the Crown was empowered to grant by letters patent such ecclesiastical jurisdiction as was deemed necessary.

The provisions with regard to salaries and pensions have undergone several alterations, and the handsome scales originally laid down no longer prevail.

The first Bishop of Calcutta, or rather of India, was the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Fanshaw Middleton; and his diocese extended to Ceylon, the islands north of the Equator, New South Wales, and all places between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan. The Bishops who had charge of this extensive diocese were :—

1	Dr. Middleton	1814-23
2	Dr. Reginald Heber	1823-27
3	Dr. John Thomas James	1827-29
4	Dr. John Mathias Turner	1829-32

After the accession of Dr. Daniel Wilson, who was Bishop from 1832 to 1858, a great change was made, and in 1833 an Act of Parliament 3 and 4 William IV. c. 85 was passed according to which the diocese of Calcutta was diminished in extent by the creation of the bishopricks of Madras and Bombay; and the Bishop of Calcutta was made the Metropolitan in India. Section LXXXIX of the statute in question runs as follows :—"And whereas the present diocese of the bishoprick of Calcutta is of too great ext

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	1	0	14
	Chuckla	0	1	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	2	0	17
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Panaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	3	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	1	0	
D	Khetwady	0	0	10
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Masagon	0	0	29
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	1	1	
	Tardeo	0	1	
	Byculla	0	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	1	11
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	2	1	4
	Worlee	1	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	12	0	0
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road		2	12
	Dariasthan		1	
	Maratha		1	
	Total	24	11	100
Total plague deaths to date		29,747	25,756	
Total same date last year		8	8	86

CHOLERA.

Attacks	3
Deaths	2

The Political Agent, Cutch, has wired to the Bombay Plague Commissioner that on reconsideration the Durbar think it better not to stop passenger traffic, which must soon cease in any case The former notification is therefore cancelled.

REDUCTION OF STAFF.

In view of the marked improvement in the health of the city, the Plague Committee have continued to reduce their staff. The services of Dr. Hornebruick and of a lady doctor have been transferred to the Surgeon-General. A ward which was divided into two subdivisions has been amalgamated into one and placed in charge of Lieutenant Strong. The sub-divisions of C and D Wards have similarly been amalgamated and placed in charge of Captain Bingley and Dr. Haydon, respectively.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS NEEDED.

In addition to one lakh and fifty thousand rupees that have been recently voted by the Corporation, the Plague Committee have, we understand, asked for a further sum of one lakh and thirteen thousand rupees to meet the expenses of the current month.

MODIKHANA HOSPITAL.

The small shower of rain which fell on Wednesday night caused some inconvenience to the inmates of the Modikhana Hospital. The jhowlee roofing was not strong enough for rain, and the water came through it. The Executive Engineer's Department was informed. Mr. Murzban at once proceeded to the hospital and steps were taken to strengthen the roofing.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 2,151, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,162, making a total of 4,312 persons. Departures by sea 889, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,231, making a total of 3,120 persons.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on the 10th instant was four, one Bania in Vania Vad, a Bhundari and a Dhed in Katheria, and one Doobla in Damaun village ; while on the same date last year it was 22.—Now that the inoculated are able to obtain passes from the C. P. A. D. F. to cross the British cordon and other places, no great difficulty is experienced, in the absence of Mr. Sorabji Manecksji Damaunwala, who is now in Bombay, of Captain Azavedo, the popular and energetic Administrator of Damaun, who has left for Goa, and the Health Officer, Dr. Proenca, who is dead—gentlemen who were serviceable to the people, in obtaining Governor's passes, and people are vexatiously detained no longer than ten days, from proceeding on their journey. Since the ferry does not run between Upper and Lower Damaun and communication with H. E. the Governor is rendered difficult as he resides at Khali Kachigam and attends a few hours at the Secretariat office to transact business, it would be convenient for an official residing at Lower Damaun to be authorised to issue formal passes.

THE VENTILATION OF VACATED BUILDINGS.

COMPULSORY IMPROVEMENT.

In continuation of, and by way of supplement to Government Notifications, dated the 10th February and 5th March 1897, it is notified that pursuant to the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, the Governor of Bombay-in-Council is pleased to empower the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay to take the following further measures for the prevention of the spread of plague, viz. :—

I. Whenever it shall appear to the Commissioner that the ventilation of any building, the use of which as a dwelling has been or may be prohibited under clause 1 of the said Notification No. 228-P., dated the 10th February 1897, or which has been or may be vacated, is defective, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner, in view to remedying such defective ventilation and permitting the early re-occupation of such building, by notice to be affixed to the door of, or on some conspicuous part of, such building, to require the owner thereof, within such time, not being less than forty-eight hours, as may be prescribed in such notice, to commence and thereafter diligently from day to day to carry out to completion such structural or other work for the improvement of the ventilation of such building or any part thereof as shall be specified in the said notice.

If within the time so prescribed such requisition or any portion of such requisition is not complied with, the Commissioner may take such measures or cause such work to be executed or such thing to be done as shall in his opinion be necessary for giving due effect to the requisition so made, and the expenses thereof shall in the first instance be defrayed by the Commissioner out of the Municipal Fund, but shall be recoverable by him from the owner of such building in the same manner, in all respects, as if the work had been required under the provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act; 1888, and had been done after notice and after failure to comply with notice within the meaning of Section 489 of the same Act.

II. After such measures as the Commissioner shall deem immediately necessary for the ventilation of such building have been duly carried out, it shall be lawful for the owner of such building, with the written permission of the Commissioner, to permit such building to be re-occupied notwithstanding that any other conditions which may be deemed necessary for placing the building in a more satisfactory sanitary condition, may not at the time have been fulfilled ; provided, however, that no such permission to re-occupy shall in any way prejudice or affect the right of the Commissioner at any time thereafter to enforce the fulfilment by the owner of any such other conditions dy causing, if necessary, such building to be again vacated under the powers in that behalf contained in the said Notification No. 228-P., dated the 10th day of February 1897.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND 1893.

The following additional subcriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to the 11th instant :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previously acknowledged	16,850	7	10
Conscience Money	10	0	0
The Hon. Mr. Nowroje N. Wadia, C.I.E. £10	148	13	3
Total Rs...	17,009	5	1

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner.

WEDNESDAY night, May 4, was fixed by Sir Henry Irving for the production at the Lyceum Theatre of the new play, described as a "melodramatic comedy," by Messrs. H. D. Trail and Robert S. Hichens, "The Medicine Man."

THE VALUE OF COMMERCIAL BUREAUS.

WE have had occasion more than once before this, writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to refer to the lack of a central organisation in this country from which British manufacturers might obtain trustworthy details regarding the actual needs, together with other desirable information, of foreign countries derived from accredited and reliable correspondents actually acquainted by long experience with these countries. This last is a work which should be done by our consular representatives abroad, but which is actually done by very few of them. There are conspicuous exceptions, of course, but the majority of our consuls either can not or will not put the manufacturers and traders of this country in the way of obtaining the commercial information which is indispensable, now that conditions have altered materially, if they are to hold their own in competition with the very "live" competitors who have made their appearance. One very gladly recognizes the work accomplished by the London Chamber of Commerce in organizing a series of exhibitions designed to show British traders actual samples and prices of the German, American and other commodities which are competing with their own in our colonies. But this was only a step in the right direction—it was very far from covering the whole ground, and the good effect which the exhibition exercised has by this time been largely nullified because of the want of a central office where the samples would be always on view, and from which useful information might be disseminated through the press immediately on its receipt from the agent abroad. The loud talk indulged in during the last year or two about the phenomenal strides of German traders has been largely rubbish but there is no doubt that the Germans have made progress in neutral markets, and at our expense, and that they have been enabled to do this by—among other things—their trade combinations, which are bodies of traders united for the purpose of pushing business in new countries by the simple method of learning at first hand what those countries want, and acting accordingly. The recent advance of the United States in the export of manufactured goods is also referable in part to this same practice. In connection with the National Association of Manufacturers of this last-named country there are two bureaus which are doing excellent service in promoting the interests of American manufacturers. The Bureau of Publicity is devoted to general propaganda and the advancement of the particular objects after which the association is striving. The Information Bureau seeks to render personal service to the members, and is a natural outgrowth of the former. No sooner was it known abroad that the association represented a great export movement on the part of the manufacturers of the United States than inquiries began to come in from foreign merchants who desired to effect connections with American manufacturers. Then, in turn, members of the association found themselves in need of information touching many phases of foreign trade. It is explained in a circular recently issued by the association that the rapid increase in the demands for service of this character compelled some provision for work of this nature, and the Bureau of Information was the result. The inquiries come from two sources—from the merchant abroad who wants to buy, and who asks to be put into communication with manufacturers ; and from the manufacturer at home who wants to sell, and who asks to be put into communication with buyers. The distribution of the former inquiries among the members of the association is obviously of immediate advantage to them, as they are thus brought into contact with actual buyers. A significant feature, and one that is of hopeful augury for any similar organization which may be established in this country, is that without invitation or stimulus these foreign buyers have grown extraordinarily in numbers, and it is significantly added that steps which are now being taken will increase the work very much more. Another interesting feature is that the inquiries cover a great variety of commodities. Recently the issue of a paper called "American Trade" has been initiated under the auspices of the association. It is published, fortnightly, and besides giving publicity to the work done, conveys to the manufacturers of the United States a large amount of information about foreign matters, "much of which," it is said, "comes to sources not generally accessible." Correspondents of the association in widely-scattered places furnish news of matters effecting American commercial interests. Wants of foreign buyers are also made known through the columns of the paper, and it is asserted that there is hardly a line that does not possess some particular interest for the American manufacturer or merchant. This, we venture to think, is an example worthy of the emulation of British traders.

AN ACTRESS'S SENSATIONAL STORY.

MISS ILDA ORME, the young American actress and song-writer, who was the victim of the extraordinary shooting case in Keppel Street last September, was released last week from the lunatic asylum, through the intervention of the American Ambassador, who has interested himself on her behalf. Miss Orme (the "Central News" says) had a sensational story to tell. She said :—"For the past few years I have been subjected to the most terrible and persistant persecutions imaginable. Eleven years ago I was engaged to be married to the youngest son of a Boston millionaire, but his parents did not approve of the match, and forced him to marry some one else. On the death of his wife he persuaded me to be married to him by a common law marriage until he could marry me openly. His parents discovered what had happened, and ever since then I have been the victim of a series of attempts to drive me into the gutter or the grave. The attack made upon me at Keppel Street was the sixth attempt that had been made upon my life, and as that failed my persecutors desired to shut me up. A week after the attempt to shoot me the police inspector who was in charge of the case came to my rooms. I was in bed, as my wounds were not healed but I was asked to go at once to Bow Street to identify the man who had shot me. Ill as I was, I got up and dressed, and entered a cab with the police officers. We were being driven down Endell Street, wen one of the officers gave a peculiar whistle, and the cab turned in through the gates of St Giles's Workhouse. I soon realised that I had been trapped, but I kept calm, and demanded to know why I had been brought there To this question I could obtain no answer, but discovered afterwards from the doctor, that I was charged with having attempted to commit suicide. I was taken to the insane ward, and although I was still very weak and ill, no attention was paid to my wounds. I was placed in a padded bed among all the pauper inmates, and had next to me a woman suffering from delirium tremens, who had to be held down in bed all night. I was kept in the workhouse insane ward for a fortnight, and was then removed to Colney Hatch, where I was most kindly treated. Two doctors under whose charge I was both declared that there was nothing the mater with my mind, and that the pistol wound could not have been self-inflicted. The police then droped the charge of attempted suicide. About the middle of February I was removed to Fisherton House, Salisbury, but by that time I had comunicated with my people, and my sister came to England. She immediately applied to the American Ambassador, and upon his intervention the Home Secretary ordered my release. An attempt is now being made to get me out of the country, but," added Miss Orme striking the table with her first, "I wont go until this matter has been cleared up, I have been treated shamefully. As soon as I have settled matters here," she concluded "I shall return to America to sisit my friends."

"STAGE MECHANISM"

WHAT IT IS AND OUGHT TO BE,

IN the course of a paper under the above title, read by Mr. Edwin O. Sachs at the Society of Arts, the author referred to the movement known by the name of "stage reform," of late years receiving som attention in this country, but initiated some 20 years ago in Austria with the primary object of encouraging the greatest possible imitation of nature in the mise-en-scene of opera and drama. The methods of art as understood by painters, sculptors, architects and the cultured public of the day were to be applied to the stage, and a true scenic art was to take the place of the nondescript, irrational, and frequently coarse mounting previously given to plays. Considerable progress in this direction had, said M. Sachs, been made in this respect in Austria and Germany, but the same could not be stated of this country, perhaps because actor managers here had to rely on their own purses instead of having a certain proportion of the public funds placed at their disposal. Sir Henry Irving and the late Sir Augustus Harris were quoted as exponents of moderate reform. After deploring the almost entire absence of the application of modern science and modern methods to stage mechanism, which, in his opinion, showed we were for once untrue to our national reputation for practical resources, Mr. Sachs went on to speak of the matter of scenery. Quoting Mr. Hubert Herkomer to the effect "that the real secret of perfect scenic art lies in illusion," he said : "Let us remember that an actor whose wig, for instance, is so badly fitted that his own hair is visible would not be tolerated for a moment ; and yet the public will accept a street scene painted on a canvas that is moved by every draught, a rose bush cut out in thin boards, or a moon rising very quickly straight up the sky and then remaining stationary. Do not forget that it is quite safe to let down a wobbly sheet of canvas close to the footlights, with a scene painted thereon representing breakers dashing over the rocks, and perhaps a sinking ship in the distance to which the actor may have to refer in his speech. It is safe to have layers of canvas hanging from the 'sky' like so much washing hung on a line, and certainly but few have ever questioned the prerogative of the 'firmament' to come together at right angles in the corner. Why, it would take almost a volume to describe the many anomalies of scenery constantly observed on the London stage." A large number of drawings, photographs, and sketches of stages, English and foreign were after-wards shown as limelight views, and were explained and criticised by Mr. Sachs.

FAIR GAME.

A TALK WITH MR. HARRY FURNISS.

"Well, Mr. Furniss, you are a bold man.

"Now, now, I know what you are going to say, and please don't say it. Everyone has been saying it, and I am rather tired of hearing the same old story.

"I did not fail in my previous efforts. When I stopped my amalgamated papers 'Lika Joko' and 'The New Budget' they had a larger circulation than many publications that have been before the public for many years."

"But why then did you stop them ?"

The energetic artist sprang from his seat in his usual impetuous manner, and striking the table, he cried, "Ah, how little the public know of what goes on behind the scenes in the newspaper world. And if you stop a publication everyone at once, very properly, dubs you a failure ; but little they know that many a publication that goes on week after week, year after year, are failures. But there are two sides to the production of a periodical. One is the business side, the other the editorial. Many a paper is commercially a success, whilst editorially it is a ghastly failure. That accounts for so many poor things now on the market. I had nothing whatever to do with the commercial side of my papers ; and when I became sole proprietor I found I was still bound by contracts made, over which I had no control, which strangled the venture just when it was turning the corner ; so I freed myself, have had a rest, a run round the world, and here I am again."

"And you've come to stop, I hope," said I.

"Yes," emphatically replied the Phoenix-like editor "and so has my new periodical." And as he spoke he unrolled before me the first number. I had to admit that he was well justified in his confidence. "You have no introduction, I see." Quite so. My first page consists of leaderettes upon the topics of the hour, with its letterpress 'Leaderettes without words.' An artist ought to be able to speak to his public with his pencil." "But you use the pen as well ?" "Oh, of course. Pages by our best writers. But this is the only paper edited by an artist, and pictures appeal at once and more generally than the pen, for you know 'the pencil speaks the tongue of every land.'"

"Why 'Fair Game,' Mr. Furniss ?"

'The two words express the whole scope of my paper. Look, for instance, at my 'Pillory' In this pillory, week by week I shall place different public men who are the talk of the moment, and who are in fact fair game."

"But that's rather ——"

"Ah ?" exclaimed Mr. Furniss, "that's the gist of the whole matter. The Press was never freer than it is to-day—that is so far as the writer is concerned. The caricaturist—the one man of all others who ought to be a critic—has his wings clipped by his employers and is coerced by log-rolling and commercial interests into effeteness. 'Fair Game,' on the contrary, belongs to no clique and to no party, and has not to 'trim in order to avoid touching vested interests. Therefore it is free, and therefore it will be strong. It will be fair game and no favour.

"But you mustn't run away with the idea that this is to be rampantly personal and pugilistic. Judge for yourself," he continued, as he turned over the pages of his new venture.

"Humph," said I, as a page or two later on I came to the column "Swelled Heads," which in the first number is devoted to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. "But those 'Johnnies in Parliament' are admirable," I continued, laughing over the double-page picture representing the members in the guise of penguins. "Ah," replied ghost, reading the following para. graph on penguins—or Johnnies as they are familiarly called—"I thought it exactly described the members of the House of Commons." "They are very regular in their habits, and repair at nearly the same hour each afternoon to a favorite spot, where they dispose themselves to rest. Those who are inclined to sleep put their heads behind their flippers, while others stand amongst them with their beaks slanting upwards, uttering a curiously monotonous sound for hours at a stretch."

"But it's not all Parliament."

"Oh ! by no means. One of the most special features will be that each month one particular subject will be dealt with as fair game. This number happens to be Parliamentary, but the Army, the Navy, the Bar, Sport, the Drama, Society, Arry even, will all come in for special treatment."

"I see you are better up in American affairs than most editors or journalists," "Why, my dear fellow, I was only there last year, and I made a special study of life in all its variety there. And as America is much to the fore now, I think I shall make a feature of the Republican Eagle."

There is a somewhat touching echo of the past in Mr. Furniss's production of hitherto unpublished verses by the late E. J. Milliken, who for so many years wrote rhyming letters from "Any to Charlie in "Punch." These from time to time will appear in "Fair Game," so that in the new venture, he that once spoke with such force and vigour in another place will yet again sing his tuneful verses in the pages of "Fair Game." This, however, is but one of many good features of Mr. Furniss's latest depature.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF MR. DILLON.

WE take the following remarkable article from a recent issue of the "New York Herald." Mr. John Dillon, says the writer, surpasses Mr. Michael Davitt. The latter hates England. The former hates all who do not hate England. Mr. Davitt does all he can to embarrass British foreign policy, and hopes Great Britain will be beaten in diplomacy, trade, and war by her rivals. Mr. Dillon extends the same sentiments to America. Mr. Davitt said the other day that the Anglo-Saxon in America was a myth. Mr. Dillon perceives that the Anglo-Saxon in America is a potent and predominant fact, wherefore he turns the batteries of his hatred against this country, reviles and execrates it, and prays that it may be beaten by Spain. That is the penalty we have incurred by having Great Britain sympathise with us in the Spanish controversy, and by ourselves sympathising with Great Britain in the Chinese complications. It is very sad. Mr. Dillon is, politically, largely an American creation. He has found hospitable refuge here from the oppression of the hated Saxon. He has been lionised here, and applauded into a prominence he might not otherwise have gained. He has drawn from this country large sums of money, not merely for the relief of Irish distress, but for the promotion and support of the political cause he has at heart, and also, it is well believed, for the furtherance of his own individual political interests. He would probably not now be a member of Parliament had not the Irish Parliamentary party been subsidised by American money. The Irish Home Rule movement would never have become more than a parochial ruction had it not been aided by America with sympathy and ready cash. Mr. Dillon reviles the United States for its tolerant and kindly attitude toward the Cuban patriots. It is well within bounds to say whatever of asylum, sympathy, and aid has been given to Cubans by this country, ten times as much has been given to Ireland and to Mr. Dillon's fraction of Ireland. And now Mr. Dillon turns again and rends us. It was not unexpected. There may be those to whom it is surprising. Their vision is not clear. There may be those to whom it seems ingratitude. Their judgments are not just. There are higher motives than gratitude in this world. Hatred, for instance. Also covetousness. No doubt Mr Dillon loves us dearly. No doubt he is profoundly grateful for all America has done for Ireland and for him. No doubt it grieves him sorely to speak such evil of us. But the higher law constrains his righteous soul. What business has the United States to sympathise with Cuba while Ireland is still bound ? And as for love, truth, honor, gratitude, what are they but dust, the fine dust of the balance ? Hatred, for it is a great master-passion of hatred for the Sassenach ? His diatribes against us do him credit. They prove him to be the purest of patriots. He is willing to forego even an American subsidy rather than be for a moment friendly with England's friend. And greater hatred hath no Irishman than that.

A REMINISCENCE OF GORDON.

HOW HE COULD HAVE CONVERTED AFRICA

To a meeting in Shoreditch on April 21 of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, the Archbishop of Canterbury, after saying that both as clergyman and as bishop he had asked himself whether or not the Prayer-book was seriously deficient in its reference to the conversion of the heathen, went on to relate that shortly before General Gordon left on his last expedition to the Soudan he called upon the Archbishop (who was then Bishop of Exeter) in order to settle some doubts as to the future of that country. An idea had been formed by General Gordon that if he could purchase 1,000 slaves, he could take 100 of them as soldiers in his service. But as he had conscientious scruples about purchasing slaves, he communicated with the Bishop, who told him that it would be a very Christian duty to purchase slaves and make them free. In the matter of their conversion, however, Gordon had said that he would convert the whole of Africa if only he could permit the men to retain the same number of wives. The Bishop was obliged to tell him that they could not eliminate from Christianity the law which permitted to Christians no more than one wife, and Gordon responded sadly that, as the wives did most of the work, he could convert Africa if you could allow four wives to one man. (Laughter.)

A FREE EXCURSION TO THE COAST at this time of the year would be an acceptable boon to many a hard-working man, but as such an instance is hardly likely to occur in these dull times, the next best thing poor man can do, instead of getting change of air and scene is to purify his blood and cleanse his system with a few doses of Holloway's Pills. This wonderful medicine for many years has been a blessing to the commercial world, it gives tone to the system and purifies the blood and rapidly increases the strength of of the brain. It also cures indigestion in its most advanced form and in cases of nervous debility it is without a rival.

A PRINCE'S LIBEL ACTION.

STORY OF AN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS.

THE day the mail left in the Queen's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Lawrence and a special jury, the case of Ansah v. Johnstone came on for trial This was an action brought by Mr. Albert A. Osseo Ansah, a native prince of the late ruling family of Ashanti, to recover damages against Mr. Archibald Johnstone, as printer and publisher of the "Daily Telegraph," for alleged libel published in an article on December 31, 1895, in which, it was alleged, imputations against the plaintiff were made to the effect that he did forge certain credentials as ambassador to this country. The defendant admitted publication of the article, but denied that the plaintiff had suffered the loss of any reputation thereby. It was further pleaded that the article contained a fair and impartial comment on a matter of public interest and was published without any malice.

Mr. Atherley Jones, Q.C., appeared for the plaintiff. In his opening he stated that the case was of an exceptional and certainly an interesting character The plaintiff was a relative of the late King of Ashanti, in which country he had resided some time, apparently becoming associated with the British Government, and served in various capacities from 1891 to 1894 on the Gold Coast. After that he seemed to have set up in company with another gentleman in business as timber merchants on the Cape Coast. In the year 1894 certain complications arose between this country and the King of Ashanti, when it was contemplated by the British Government that in order to restore quiet and order in that country a British resident should be established there. Prior to 1894 negotiations had been entered into with the then King of Ashanti for the purpose of effecting that result, but those negotiations were not successfully carried out. In 1894 the King of Ashanti was apprehensive that the territory belonging to his house would be annexed by the British Government, and in order to avoid that result the King decided upon sending an embassy to Queen Victoria for the purpose of obtaining certain terms from her Majesty. For this purpose a number of distinguished chiefs were selected, and, provided with the insignia of their office, travelled to the Cape Coast, where they met the plaintiff and delivered to him certain credentials to proceed upon this mission. Efforts were at first made to negotiate the matter with the Governor of Cape Coast, but as these negotiations were not successful, the Embassy proceeded to England in April, 1895. Upon their arrival in England, they presented themselves at the Colonial Office in order to secure an entree to the Queen. About this time a telegram had been received from the Governor of Cape Coast by the Colonial Secretary to the effect that the persons composing the Embassy did not hold effective credentials as Ambassadors, and Mr. Chamberlain, refusing to recognise them as Ambassadors, declined to receive them. The result was that the Embassy returned, it being intimated that facilities through the proper channels would be afforded them to effect the objects they had in view. When they arrived at the Gold Coast they had an interview with Governor Maxwell, and were informed that a military expedition was on its way to the capital of Ashanti, and at the instance of the Governor they proceeded to the capital, but found it was too late, the annexation of Ashanti having been effected. On December 31 of the same year the libel complained of appeared in the "Daily Telegraph," under the heading of "Ashanti Expedition. A Sham Expedition Forged Credentials." Mr. Atherley-Jones then read a long article containing the alleged libel. It commenced by giving the telegram received by the Colonial Office from Governor Maxwell, in which it was stated that the Embassy had no authority to act as Ambassadors. It then went on to charge the plaintiff and his brother, who was also one of the Embassy, with having proceeded to England on forged credentials, in order to further the ends of a pretty little speculation on their own account." Mr. Atherley-Jones continued that the article imputed that the plaintiff, among other, was an impostor, and made a direct charge against him of forgery, in consequence of which the plaintiff on his arrival in his own country was arrested. He was tried at Cape Coast Castle and, after a protracted hearing before the Attorney-General of the colony, was honourably acquitted.

The plaintiff was then called, and in the course of his evidence he stated that he entered the Civil Service on the Gold Coast in 1881, at the age of sixteen. He remained in the Civil Service until 1884, when he offered his resignation. He was, however, not allowed to resign. He received instruction to proceed to England on the mission to the Queen from his cousin, the late King of Ashanti. He received a written, as well as a verbal message, from the King, which gave him power to represent the King. The message was signed by one of the Ambassadors, whose duty it was to do so, as it was against the laws of the country for the King to touch pen and paper. In accordance with his instructions he came to England, leaving the Gold Coast in April, 1895. Witness explained that in accordance with the native law and custom the possession of the insignia when received his instructions indicated that the Embassy had full power and authority to deal with all questions arising out of their mission to England.

Cross-examined by Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., witness admitted that in 1884 he was discharged from the Civil Service, but said the reason of that was because he objected to accept eightpence a day instead of a guinea a week. He denied it was intended that he should come to England simply as interpreter to the rest of the envoys. Asked whether it was not true that long before the Embassy left Africa they were informed that any arrangement between the King of Ashanti and the Government of this country must be made through the Governor of the Colony, witness said that they received intimation to that effect in their interviews with the Governor before leaving. Witness also admitted that notice was received by his brother John Ansah from the Governor stating that if they proceeded to England the Queen would refuse to receive them. In spite of this they did proceed to England, but they were at no time received at the Colonial Office.

THE EARTH'S SHRINKAGE STAYED.

IT is now some years since the Province of Ontario won the famous "Boundary" case, before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and, in so doing wrested from the Federal Government 100,000 odd square miles of her Majesty's territory. Yes to-day this vast region, lying between the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the shore of Hudson's Bay, is scarcely better known than it was in the days of the Boundary dispute. Indeed, so far as real development is concerned, it is practically untouched, but in this period of expansion Canadians are restless and Ontario's cities and towns are turning their attention to the "New North" as it is called. Commissioners have, therefore, been appointed, and surveyors set to work ; and within a year or two a railway will probably pierce the region, and the work of settling it will have been commenced,

It is only very recently that the general public in Ontario have become aware that in this northern territory the province possesses a vast stretch of country that is rich in resources. The published reports of explorers, and the accounts brought down by scattered settlers, have convinced the sceptical. These reports show that the region is drained by two grand water systems, having their source in the height of land that extends from Lake Abbittibbi in the east to Lake St. Joseph in the west and varies from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the level of the sea. Those rivers running southward flow into the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, and those running northward empty into Hudson Bay. Chief among the great water stretches of the district is Lake Temiscamingue, which, with its tributaries, forms the source or basin of the Ottawa, and drains 20,000,000 acres of fertile land. Although the country north and south differs as regards geological formation, yet the whole region may generally be described as possessing an endless variety of hill and valley, lake and river. And, although it extends 575 miles due north from the boasted "banana belt" of Southern Ontario, the country is the reverse of being the barren, frost-bound wilderness it has so long been believed to be.

From the Canadian Pacific Railway at Lake Nepissing to within thirty miles of James Bay there are great stretches of plain and fertile valley, well adapted to farming, grazing, and dairy purposes. There are also splendid forests of red and white pine, black and yellow birch, spruce, maple, and ash, which only need the advent of the railway to prove a mine of wealth to the people of Ontario. In addition to the land and timber there are valuable mineral resources Professor Bell, an explorer sent out by the Government, reports that round James Bay up the eastern side of Hudson Bay lie immense deposits of iron and coal, so close together that with the cheap water freights which the region may afford the district may yet become a second Pennsylvania. Inexhaustible supplies of iron ore were discovered by him along the shores of James Bay, and also promising quantities of galena, gold, silver, and copper. Further north lignite was found in large quantities.

In going over the heights of land to Hudson Bay, the climate seems, curiously enough, to become better instead of worse. As a matter of fact, the whole region, although it is called the "New North," lies nearer the Equator than London. When the railway is built, and the region settled, the problem of the navigation of Hudson Bay and Baffin Straits will become a pressing one.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relaving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

CREMATION AND CRIME.

REPLY BY SIR H. THOMPSON.

THE "Times" publishes the following letter from Sir H. Thompson in reply to one appearing on Monday from Sir F. Seymour Haden, who contended that cremation operates as a direct incentive to crime, especially such forms of crime as are difficult of detection without prolonged and repeated methods of investigation ;—

I am quite disposed to welcome any suggestion which will aid in the discovery of criminal attempts on life by poison or otherwise, and, if possible, always before the disposal of the body, whether by burial or cremation. I cannot but regret that Sir F. Seymour Haden has not done me the honour of glancing over a little manual which I published a few years ago, entitled "Modern Cremation," as it would have fully supplied all the information which he is now seeking, and thus have rendered it unnecessary to ask me personally in the columns of the "Times" to supply it. However, I respond with pleasure to his inquiry, since it may thus be the means of furnishing others also, who take an interest in the subject but are uninformed, with certain explanations demanded. The main points raised by Sir F. Haden as to which he desires an explanation are three in number.

The first is my statement that by the burial of a body in earth the seeds of pestilence may become the cause of death to the living. This he denies. The fact thus briefly stated was proved to the hilt long ago by the evidence of Edwin Chadwick and Dr. Southwood Smith contained in the reports of the Parliamentary Commissions between 1842 and 1850, and fully endorsed more recently by the late Professor Parkes, by Lord Playfair, and many other experienced sanitary authorities. This evidence demonstrated that the occurrence of disease and loss of life were caused to no small extent by the elements of disease from buried bodies being conveyed by watercourses to springs and wells used for human consumption. The same thing occurs also by direct connection with the surface through the action of worms and by other means, relative to which Pasteur's success in dealing with anthrax thus occuring is known to all.

Pasteur proved that the earthworms brought up the spores and not the bacilli themselves, which soon disappear, from the buried corpse after the event. These spores long retain their vitality, and unless the body is cremated or is buried in a large quantity of quicklime the disease will sooner or later appear when a favourable nidus presents itself. Pasteur examined the surface mould at the spot where two years before a cow, dead of anthrax, had been buried at the depth or seven feet, and observed germs which by inoculation produced anthrax in a guinea-pig. This is an illustration, and amply suffices here as one among the various ways in which innumerable seeds of pestilence are sown broadcast through the "land, a sentence characterised by my critical friend as inflated phraseology," but it has at least the merit of being strictly true. It holds good of the numerous gymotic diseases of man and beast, and is an excellent reason for the peremptory order to the rural police that every victim of "swine fever" should be buried, as it is—that is, on the earth to each principle—but in a large quantity of unslaked lime to destroy the source of danger to the living by procedure which is doubtless in efficacy the next best to cremation.

The second point, prescribed as another of Sir H. Thompson's statements for which Sir F. Hadenagain fails to find any trace of the facts supporting it, relates to a careful inquiry I made through the kindness and influence of Mr. Danford Thomas, the well-known coroner, it described at length in that little book already named. The following brief extract (on page 112) speaks for itself —But at my suggestion, Mr. Danford Thomas has been good enough to organise a systematic inquiry extending throughout England and Wales, designed to obtain the results of exhumation for the last 20 years or thereabouts. There are 334 coroners in England and Wales, of whom 317, embracing all the important districts, have responded to a series of questions sent out to each for the purpose. Of these number 62 had been directed to perform exhumation, and the total number of exhumations was 102. In 57 cases the causes of death were natural ; in 20, due to accident ; in 13, to murder ; in four, to manslaughter ; and in eight an open verdict was returned. From these data it may be estimated that the mean number of exhumations made in a year throughout England and Wales is only five and less than one yearly for poison."

The third point is the principle of "certification of death," and how far it may be trusted. Had Sir F. Haden been acquainted with my proceedings in connection with cremation, he would be aware that on two occasions I showed that the present death-certificate was valueless, and the pressing need for careful inquiry in every case of death, whether in view of burial or cremation, before the Home Secretary—at that time Mr. Asquith—and obtained a committee of inquiry by the House of Commons, who thoroughly ventilated the subject and published a full report thereon. The following brief extract relates to the much more searching inquiry adopted in the case of every subject offered for cremation before granting the death certificate—a procedure which was fully described to the committee as of opinion that with the precautions adopted in connection with cremation, as carried out by the Cremation Society, there is little probability that cases of crime would escape detection, but, inasmuch as these precautions are purely voluntary, your committee consider that, in the interests of public safety, such regulations should be enforced by law." Report on Death Certification, 1893, p. xxii.) The precautions here referred to I have been personally answerable for, and my habit in the present case of matters, if information on any point of inquiry is deficient, is to demand either a skilful perfomed autopsy, or an application to the Coroner's Court, which I am always anxious to avail myself of the best resource existing under present conditions. If these are not complied with, I refuse the cremation. In 75 cases I have examined since January 1 last, no less than five have been certified by the Coroner's Court.

Respecting the question of poisoning, concerning which no one can entertain a higher sense of its importance than myself (vide "Mod. Cremation," pp. 20-9), we are bound to consider that with the progress of knowledge the poisons employed in the future will not be confined to mineral substances which, as also strychnine, leave more or less permanent traces behind ; but easily decomposed compounds are likely to be used, the existence of which it is difficult, if not impossible, to verify after two or three days. Hence an effectual examination will have to be made before the body is disposed of in any manner ; and the soonest it is recognished that this has to be done and measures be taken for its legal enforcement the better. For years past I have not failed to call the attention of the authorities to the appointment of a special medical officer who is an expert in relation to such an inquiry. This is the real question which must be faced in the future, and it behoves us to consider it seriously.

IRISH UNIONIST ALLIANCE.

HOME RULE NOT DEAD.

THE report of the executive of the Irish Unionist Alliance, prepared for the annual meeting, emphasises the fact that the prevailing tranquility in Ireland must not be regarded as indicative of the death of the Home Rule movement. It is clear, the report proceeds that the Radical party can never hope to obtain office without first purchasing the support of the Nationalist members by placing Home Rule in the forefront of their programme, and the Committee would accordingly impress upon all supporters of the alliance the urgent necessity of maintaining an organisation, which was only built up after years of trouble and the expenditure of large sums of money, in such a state of efficiency as will enable it to cope with the revival of the Home Rule agitation which the exigencies of the Radical party may at any date occasion. After dealing with various questions of the alliance's administration, the report states that during the year 1897 there has been a considerable saving in the expenditure of the alliance as compared with 1896, and appeal from the grants made to registration Associations, the subscriptions received were nearly sufficient to cover the expenditure incurred. It then proceeds :—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

Shortly after Mr. Balfour's statement in June, that the Government had decided to introduce a Local Government Bill for Ireland, the matter came before the Executive Committee for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken with regard to it, and it was decided to refer the question to the Parliamentary Consultative Committee. This Committee

PURELY PERSONAL.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, the American Commander in Chief, is a member of an old New England family. In the Civil War he took command of a company of a hundred men which his uncle raised for him. He was wounded almost directly he got to the front; but he was no sooner better than he was out again demanding another company, and when the authorities insisted that he was not well enough he did drill-sergeant's work with the recruits as they came in. When they would have him he went fighting again, and was again wounded before Gettysburg. He had risen to be major-general before the close of the war, and at twenty-six he had command of 25,000 men. The rest of his fighting was against the Red Indians in the West, and he took a leading part in the taming of Comanches, Sioux, Nez Perces, and Apaches.

The grave has closed over Gustave Moreau, the famous French painter, who died the other evening at his house in Paris. He had lived in strict retirement since 1880, surrounded by his masterpieces, which only a few close friends were permitted to view. A careful and loving student of the Italian school, his aim was to introduce into his treatment of classical legends something of the modern spirit, while at the same time he tried to preserve their broadly human interest. The deceased artist, who was a member of the Institute and an officer of the Legion d'Honneur, avoided popularity during his life and by his wishes no funeral oration will be delivered at the graveside.

"It is impossible for man's head to solve the difficult problems of the present day," remarked Miss Rose Scott at a recent meeting of the Women's Suffrage League in Sydney; "but when," she added, "man's head is joined to woman's heart, there is some hope." This was used as an argument in favour of granting to women the right to vote. Miss Scott went on to say that women did not want to work and walk on alone. They wanted to be side by side with men of the day, and assist them in working out satisfactory solutions to the great problems which affected the community at large.

Who puts the buttons in the bag? This question, according to the "Church Review," has been asked several times in the Easter vestries, and the view of the case which has found expression there is that they are the work of boys. This view, however, is not shared by those more experienced in such matters, nor is it in accordance with what has been proved in test cases. In Chester-le-street Church in the county of Durham, the officials were worried by the persistent appearance of a button, always of the same kind, suggesting they always came from the same person. The button was traced to a certain aisle, then to a certain pew, and then, when suspicion had amounted to all but certainty, an empty bag was presented to the suspect, and lo, there was the button the offering of a highly-respectable dressmaker!

The Archbishop of Rubert's Land, Primate of all Canada, deals with the development of Manitoba in the current issue of the "Church Gazette." When his Grace went there in 1865, there were only a few hundred whites—mainly servants, or former servants, of the Hudson Bay Company—scattered over the whole territory. There was not a butcher, baker, or shoemaker in the whole country. Even when the census was taken in 1871 there were only seventy houses and 241 people in what is now the flourishing city of Winnipeg, and, in business importance, the third city in the Dominion.

Few people, probably, are aware that the chapel in which Mr. C. H. Spurgeon first preached in London is still in existence, although it is somewhat altered, both in its outward appearance and its uses. The great preacher's first sermon in London was delivered in New Park-street, Southwark, and from there he went to the Surrey Gardens Music Hall, and later to the Metropolitan Tabernacle. New Park-street Chapel still stands, but on the *facade* are painted the names of two commercial firms. When the New Park-street Chapel was sold Mr. Spurgeon removed the pulpit stairs to his garden at Nightin gale-lane and fixed them to a huge willow tree. Whether the famous preacher used by their aid to occasionally take refuge among the branches for quiet study does not appear. The story that was told of him sliding down the bannisters of this staircase, when it was in the church, to illustrate the easiness of back-sliding and pulling himself up with great difficulty to show, how hard it was to regain lost ground, was, of course, a fiction.

Captain Alfred G. Mahan, author of the famous "Influence of Sea Power upon History," has been making a declaration of his religious belief. At a Lenten service in Brooklyn recently he said: "Let me briefly say—to define my position at once clearly—that my experience of life is that of one who has based his practice upon the full intellectual acceptance of the Christian faith as explicity set forth in the historic Creeds—the Aposties' and the Nicene Creeds. In those and in the Word of God I have found and find, not merely comfort and strenghth, but intense intellectual satisfaction."

The late Mr. Cock, Q.C., was once asked whether he would recommend the Bar as a profession, and he replied it was a difficult matter, but he thought any young man who decided to go in for it should be prepared to support himself for at least five years independently of his profession. The public had very exaggerated notions of counsels' incomes, and young fellows studying for the Bar expected to earn fabulous sums. Mr. Cock mentioned that there are many men who have been ten years at the Bar and yet never had a single brief. He believed that a certain judge now on the Bench waited quite ten years before he got a single brief, and certainly six years passed before one of the present leaders of the Bar was entrusted with one.

To the question whether some judges had not a playful habit of sitting on young barristers, Mr. Cock made reply that judges become impatient when a man doesn't seem to know where he is. "Some are kinder than others, but, as a general rule, directly a judge finds that a youngster knows his work it is all plain sailing. Respect for a judge is absolutely essential, but a barrister should never forget that he is a perfectly independent person. He should treat a judge as a man who has to do his duty, and refuse to allow the Bench to interfere in his independent judgment. The independence of the Bar is as essential in the administration of justice as respect for the judge." Sentiments with which a good many at the Bar agree.

Mr. J. D Hosken, the Cornish poet, has now obtained a position as sub-postmaster in a Northern office. Mr. Hosken has published several volumes, and has had a rather remarkable career. He went up to London from his Cornish home a number of years ago, and was for a time an outdoor officer in the Customs, at the docks. Later he returned to Helston as auxiliary postman. By-and-by he was transferred to the indoor staff of the General Post Office, but, his health breaking down, he returned to his old situation at Helston. The Muse, who found Burns at the plough, discovered Mr. Hosken delivering letters, and his first volume, "Phaon and Sappho, and Lyrical Poems," was published at Penzance in 1891. The following year Messrs. Macmillan reprinted the volume along with a new play, "Nimrod." Later, Messrs. Methuen issued "Verses by the Way," which in turn was succeeded by "A Monk's Love, and other Poems." Meantime Mr. Hosken's efforts had attracted the favourable attention of the late Professor Jowett, Mr. Leslie Stephen, and other prominent literary men, and a post was found for the poet at the South Kensington Museum. This post, however, he had ultimately to resign in consequence of ill-health. It is to be hoped that in his latest appointment he may be more fortunate.

The Duke of Cambridge, who has been staying at Brighton, and at Iping, near Midhurst, with Sir Edward and Lady Hamilton, will leave Gloucester House for Newmarket, and his Royal Highness is to remain at the Jockey Club until Friday afternoon, when he will probably proceed to Sandringham on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, returning to town for the season on Monday, May 2.

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.
With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces the pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.
THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS
PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.
The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.
The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."
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PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
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"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
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HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA
VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
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KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes:—"Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.
AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 56, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 16th, 1895. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye. "EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."
Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
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SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
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YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
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Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists London England
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THE FINEST TONIC
FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
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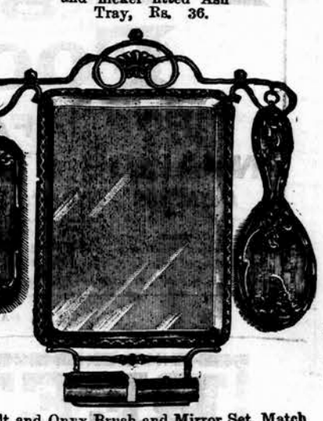

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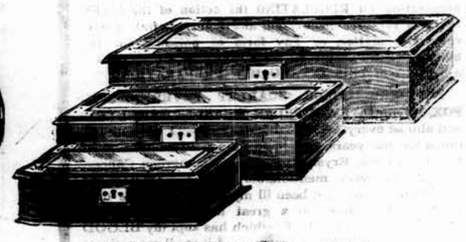

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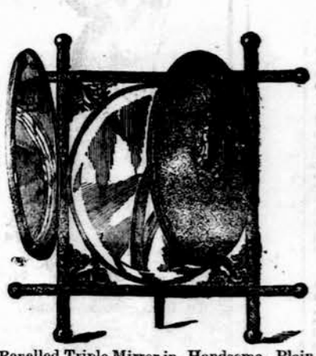

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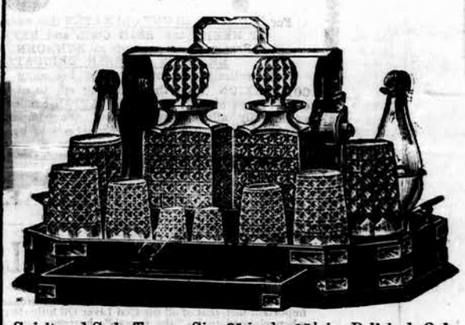

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